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CAN CLINTON SURVIVE?

Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune

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Kohl Gets Key Boost In Bavarian Election

By William Drozdiak
Washington Post Service

BERLIN — Chancellor Helmut Kohl's struggling re-election campaign received an important boost Sunday when his Bavarian allies, the Christian Social Union, won about 52 percent of the vote and kept their absolute majority in Germany's biggest and most prosperous state.

The results in the Bavarian state vote, held just two weeks before the national election, came as a disappointment to the Social Democrats. They scored less than 30 percent, according to early returns, despite extensive campaigning by their candidate for chancellor, Gerhard Schroeder.

Mr. Kohl's ruling Christian Democrats hailed the victory by their Bavarian sister party as a harbinger that voter sentiment was shifting in their favor in the waning days of the national campaign. Opinion polls still show the Social Democrats running three to seven points ahead.

"This was a serious blow for the Social Democrats and especially for their chancellor candidate, who was their chief fighter here," said the Bavarian premier, Edmund Stoiber, who led the election campaign for the Christian Social Union. "There has been a clear change in voting trends and the Christian Democrats are now moving up."

But the Social Democrats denigrated the outcome, claiming that Mr. Stoiber won by keeping his distance from Mr. Kohl and railing against the chancellor's pet project, the single European currency.

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Chancellor Helmut Kohl of Germany pressing the flesh Sunday in Herxheim as he campaigned for the Sept. 27 general election.

Senator Lott is urging president to *"consider a cooperative process."*

In Rebuttal, 'No Grounds To Impeach'

By Dan Balz
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Bill Clinton's lawyers have issued a scathing rebuttal to the independent counsel's report to Congress about the president's relationship with Monica Lewinsky, denouncing it as "pornographic" and "a hit-and-run smear campaign" whose legal foundation is so weak "that no prosecutor" would present it "to any jury."

The White House rebuttal Saturday acknowledged repeatedly that Mr. Clinton's relationship with Ms. Lewinsky was wrong, but it concluded with a series of declarations that underscored the president's statement Friday that he would ask his lawyers to mount a vigorous defense in his behalf.

"The president did not commit perjury," the White House response stated. "He did not obstruct justice. He did not tamper with witnesses. And he did not abuse the power of the office of the presidency."

The 42-page response to Mr. Starr's report was the second in as many days from Mr. Clinton's lawyers rebutting the independent counsel's voluminous document saying there was "substantial and credible" evidence of potentially impeachable offenses in 11 areas, including perjury, obstruction of justice and abuse of power.

Mr. Clinton's lawyers sought to demolish those findings, claiming that the Starr report was in reality "a portrait of biased recounting, skewed analysis and unconscionable overreaching" that fell far short of establishing the constitutional grounds for impeachment.

Repeating a claim made Friday, the president's lawyers — his private attorney, David Kendall, and the White House counsel's office — argued that Mr. Starr had piled up lurid details of the sexual encounters between the president and Ms. Lewinsky in areas just off the Oval Office to "cause pain" to the president and to cover up the weakness of Mr. Starr's legal grounds for impeachment.

The White House report denied that Mr. Clinton had perjured himself in his Jan. 17 deposition in the Paula Jones case or in his Aug. 17 testimony before Mr. Starr's grand jury, repeating the lawyers' claim that "a witness who gave narrow answers to ambiguous questions" about sex had not met the legal grounds of lying under oath on questions of whether he had a sexual relationship with Ms. Lewinsky, whether they had ever been alone together and whether they had exchanged gifts.

The president spoke in good faith, the response said, when he concluded that

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Republicans Are Angered By Clinton's Vow to Fight

White House Builds Its Case

By Brian Knowlton
International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — Leading Republicans expressed anger and impatience Sunday with President Bill Clinton's aggressive defense against the charges contained in the Kenneth Starr report, saying that it only increased the likelihood Mr. Clinton would face impeachment hearings.

Senator Trent Lott, the Senate majority leader, said that if Mr. Clinton refused to change directions and cooperate, the House Judiciary Committee probably could not avoid calling for impeachment.

But the White House continued through the weekend to energetically press its defense. It released a new rebuttal of Mr. Starr's allegations. Presidential aides, appearing on every major television network, attacked the independent counsel's motives, methods and judgment.

His report, they said, contained "gratuitous, salacious details" for no reason but to humiliate Mr. Clinton and pressure him out of office. And they hammered at the theme that Mr. Clinton had made mistakes but had committed no impeachable offense.

The upshot appeared to be that any quick resolution to the crisis facing the Clinton presidency was unlikely. And that is causing anguish not only in Washington and across the United States, but in capitals around the world as foreign leaders watch in dismay as the executive leadership of an economic and military superpower is forced to focus on an impeachment debate at home rather than the collapse of economies in Asia and Russia, or the bloodshed in Kosovo or Congo.

Mr. Lott was asked by a television interviewer whether the House Judiciary Committee was likely to open impeachment hearings after it completes a study of the Starr report. "Unless something changes," he said on Fox-TV, "I don't see how they avoid it."

That could change, Mr. Lott said, if Mr. Clinton would drop his legal defense, "consider a cooperative process, and see if there's some way this could be brought to a conclusion sooner rather than later" — an apparent allusion to a possible congressional censure of Mr. Clinton.

But Mr. Lott added that if Mr. Clinton dismissed the 445-page Starr report as "just a smear, that doesn't help."

The second-ranking Republican in the House, Tom DeLay of Texas, echoed Mr. Lott's comment. Mr. Clinton's recent apologies for the sexual relationship he had with Monica Lewinsky, and his efforts to cover it up, were not enough, he said.

"To get this behind him," said Mr. DeLay, long a fierce critic of the president, "he has to confess what he did and accept the consequences of his action."

Mr. DeLay said that if Mr. Clinton

See CLINTON, Page 9

Charles Ruff, the White House counsel: Facing heavy questions about legalisms Mr. Clinton used.

Narrow Choice of Options for President

Quick Steps Seem Unlikely While Waiting for Public Opinion to Form

By R. W. Apple Jr.
New York Times Service

NEWS ANALYSIS

WASHINGTON — As President Bill Clinton starts down a fateful road with many forks, he will want to walk as slowly as he can.

It would be surprising if he made definitive decisions quickly.

Public opinion coalesces only slowly, and public opinion will ultimately prove sovereign. It will guide Congress in its deliberations, as well as the president, but its shape may not be completely clear for a week or more.

A first option open to the president is an effort to strike a deal with the Republican congressional leadership that would cut short the bruising legal process that looms ahead by agreeing to a censure or reprimand. His lawyers bobbed and weaved on that possibility Friday, but they did not rule it out.

Not much was said about the possibility on Capitol Hill this weekend, partly because it is not clear who could deliver the House for a deal. Certainly, it would need the backing of the speaker, Newt Gingrich. But even with his support, it would be no cinch; the Republican ranks are full of hard-edged conservatives — some call them Clinton-haters — who want impeachment to move ahead.

Nonetheless, a White House aide said over the weekend that an approach to Congress was under active if informal consideration. He said Mr. Clinton was desperate to avoid becoming the third president (after Andrew Johnson and Richard Nixon) to face impeachment proceedings and the second, after Mr. Nixon, driven from office.

The subject of an early presidential resignation, said Senator Bob Kerrey, Democrat of Nebraska, recently, is bobbing "right below the surface."

It is indeed a topic under intense discussion by politicians and other members of the chattering classes in the capital, premature though that may be. It is clearly an eventual option, but not an attractive one quite yet.

See OPTIONS, Page 9

Swissair Wins High Mark For Actions After Crash

The Airline and Investigators Moved Rapidly To Give Comfort and Help to Grieving Families

By Steven Pearlstein and Don Phillips
Washington Post Service

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia — A week after TWA Flight 800 crashed off Long Island in 1996, families of the victims had become so angry at the airline and crash investigators that President Bill Clinton and his wife, Hillary, flew up to New York to try to smooth things over.

The list of complaints: refusal to make public the passenger list, delays in identifying bodies, special toll-free 800 numbers that could not be reached, information issued to the press before it was given to grieving relatives. These problems were associated with other airline crashes as well.

But in the aftermath of the latest aviation tragedy, the crash of Swissair Flight 111 the night of Sept. 2, friends and relatives are full of praise for how the airlines and investigators have accommodated their needs as best they could.

"We are all so appreciative of the professionalism and dedication of the professional staff and volunteers here," said Claire Mortimer of Berkeley, California, after viewing the site last weekend off Peggy's Cove where her father and stepmother died.

"Absolutely everything we wanted or needed they've taken care of," said John Wallace, a State Department employee who lost a brother-in-law and sister-in-law in the crash. Mr. Wallace said Swissair had flown in relatives from around the country for the event, engaged caterers and even had people take them shopping to get appropriate clothing.

This dramatic change is not simply a reflection of Canadian hospitality and Swiss attention to detail, although those surely are factors. It also follows a change in U.S. aviation law.

After returning to Washington from his visit with the TWA families, Mr. Clinton was persuaded to set in motion a series of events that led to legislation putting the National Transportation Safety Board in charge of coordinating assistance to the families of crash victims and requiring all airlines operating in the United States to have an approved family assistance plan.

The Swissair crash is the second major accident to occur since those mandates took effect. The first was the crash of a Korean Airlines plane last year on Guam.

About 1,000 employees of Delta Air Lines, Swissair's U.S. partner, had

See SWISSAIR, Page 2

A History of Adjusting to Predicaments

By David Maraniss
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — There is a surreal scene on Page 242 of the Starr report where President Bill Clinton is offering several false or misleading explanations to a White House assistant a few hours after the Monica Lewinsky story broke Jan. 21.

Mr. Clinton asserts he has "done nothing wrong," had talked to Ms. Lewinsky perhaps once on the telephone, and that she "made a sexual demand" on him but he rebuffed her. She had threatened him, he said, was "known as a stalker" among her peers, and would not leave him alone.

After making this sweeping declaration of innocence to his aide, Sidney Blumenthal, a former journalist steeped in politics, literature and conspiracy theories, Mr. Clinton compares himself to Nicholas Rubashov, the protagonist in an Arthur Koestler novel who is imprisoned and eventually executed on false charges, a victim of the monstrous powers of a police state.

"I feel like somebody who is surrounded by an oppressive force that is creating a lie about me and I can't get the truth out," Mr. Clinton says. "I feel like the character in the novel 'Darkness at Noon.'"

In avoiding blame for his troubles and comparing himself to Rubashov, Mr. Clinton evoked many of the characteristics that are a familiar part of his history: his fertile literary imagination, his sense of victimhood, his desire to please, his need to conceal his own embarrassing sexual behavior, his tendency toward self-delusion, his legitimate concerns about the invasive powers of his adversaries and his peculiar manipulation of semantics to construct a story line at once compelling and illusory.

The 453-page report by the Office of Independent Counsel is replete with scenes of Mr. Clinton's adjusting to his predicament in similar ways. He might be talking almost anywhere to anyone — in the White House with an assistant, on television addressing the nation, in the Oval Office flirting with Ms. Lewinsky, in the outer office refreshing the memory of his secretary, Betty Currie, on the telephone with his friend Vernon Jordan Jr. or his old consultant Dick Morris, at a lawyer's office giving a civil deposition, even in the Map Room testifying before a federal grand jury — and the same Clinton characteristics emerge time after time.

These behavior patterns are at the core of the case against the president, and also, paradoxically, at the heart of his defense. The implicit but unstated theme of the legal and political debate that imperils his stay in office is this: Should Bill Clinton be impeached for being Bill Clinton?

From the perspective of the president's biography, the Starr report in many respects seems to be plowing another path down a well-worn field.

See BEHAVIOR, Page 10

Kenneth Starr, the independent counsel, chatting Sunday with one of the U.S. marshals who serves in the security detail at his Virginia home.

AGENDA

Russians to Meet on Ruble and Economy

MOSCOW (Reuters) — The new government of Russia will present proposals on Monday aimed at stabilizing the ruble after recent alarming plunges, and will have an economic program ready by the end of the week, First Deputy Prime Minister Yuri Maslyukov said Sunday.

Mr. Maslyukov, appointed by Prime Minister Yevgeni Primakov to oversee the economy, made the remark on the independent Moscow radio station Ekho Moskvy.

Mr. Primakov has still to determine his economic policies. He and President Boris Yeltsin have pledged to adhere to market reforms. But Mr. Maslyukov's appointment and that of Viktor Gerashchenko as central bank chairman have raised concern among some liberal politicians of a return to Soviet-style economics. Page 4.

Shooting in Tehran Increases Tensions

A burst of gunfire through the office window of an influential official, Mohsen Rafiqdoust, added to tensions in Tehran as the government stepped up its verbal campaign against the Islamic Taleban movement across the border in Afghanistan over diplomats' deaths. The Iranian official survived the attack. Page 8.

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Cuba's Catholics: Vitality, Slowly

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Conflicting Reports

There are more than a few conflicts between Starr's report and the White House response. Page 11.

Why Did He Risk It?

It remains unclear why President Clinton took up with Monica Lewinsky. Page 10.

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- The president should not lose his job, says Maureen Dowd; Richard Cohen denounces a "medieval" inquiry. Page 12.
- Millions access Web sites to read the report. Page 15.

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Edge of a Boom / *Austerity Begins to Pay Off in Maputo*

The Secret to Mozambique's Potential Success

By Donald G. McNeil Jr.
New York Times Service

MAPUTO, Mozambique — Mozambique's monuments to faded eras are still pretty shabby. The bulking left from the days of Portuguese colonialism is a wreck. The grass around the memorials on the Avenue of Popular War goes untrimmed, and corn planted by starving urbanites still sprouts in parks.

The children sitting in classrooms on the concrete floors scuffed smooth by their bare, sandy feet could as easily be in Cuba or anywhere else where tropical breezes let socialist decay creep through less harshly than it did in Eastern Europe.

But to anyone who has been here awhile, this is a boom town where investors are filing plans for hydroelectric plants, offshore gas fields, aluminum, titanium and steel smelters and highways. A South African supermarket chain has built a mall near the bulfring. An old colonial manse is now the office of an international bank — and the Soviet-bloc-style apartment tower overlooking its backyard pool has satellite dishes in windows where once only laundry hung.

"When I came here nine years ago there were no traffic jams," said Juliet Born, a program adviser for the U.S. Agency for International Development, "because there wasn't a car or bus on the streets. The shops were empty. There were sidewalk cafes with waiters in them, but nothing to serve. They had no coffee, no tea, oo milk, no sugar."

Now Maputo, the capital, has three luxury hotels and several restaurants overcharging for Mozambique's famously huge prawns.

The boom, thus far, is just a tiny beginning in a country that still vies for the title of world's poorest. The gross domestic product per person is $152 per year. (In next-door South Africa it is about $3,000; in the United States it is about $28,000.)

Still, the economy grew 14 percent last year, while South Africa's grew less than 2 percent. Inflation has dropped to 6 percent, from 70 percent in 1994.

"The IMF and World Bank are very happy with Mozambique," said Marco Pinon Farah, the resident representative of the International Monetary Fund, one of the country's chief creditors. "But of course, 14 percent of nothing is still oothing."

Mozambique is considered a torchbearer of the African renaissance, a favorite of Western bankers who like strict economic management imposed on poor debtor nations.

In the first Afriea Competitiveness Report, released at a World Economic Forum summit meeting in May, it topped the optimism index and was fourth in overall improvement between 1992 and 1997.

But the oew Mozambique's role in the world economy is still much like its colonial one: being exploited by foreign buyers for raw materials. In his speech at the May summit meeting, President Joaquim Chissano was acutely aware of that but nonetheless an optimist.

"We have titanium," he said, "but of course we don't make airplanes. The day may come when we make screws. We have forests, and we would rather export timber than logs. We see a day when we will export furniture."

MOZAMBIQUE'S nascent success is in stark contrast to the oever-ending wailing in its colonial doppelganger on the Atlantic coast, Angola. Both were Portuguese colonies freed when Lisboo abandoned its wealth-draining empire in 1975. Both quickly shattered into civil wars, with one side in each getting its guns from the Soviet hloc and the other from white South Africa and the Reagan administration.

But Mozambique's ruling party, Frelimo, began shelving Marxism in 1983, made peace with its enemy, Renamo, held elections in 1994 and now warily shares power in Parliament. In Angola the civil war goes on and on.

With diamoods and oil, Angola ought to be rich, but it is sapped by war. Mozambique has little more than prawns and cashew nuts to export and inexpensive electrieity and labor to offer. But it is attracting investment and tourists from South Africa, which recently surpassed Portugal as its biggest trading partner.

On June 6, President Nelson Mandela of South Africa and Mr. Chissano opened the Maputo Development Corridor, a toll road joining Johannesburg's industry and mines to Maputo's deep-water port. Low-tax zones were created in the corridor to attract businesses.

On July 15, the cornerstone was laid for a $1.3 billion aluminum smelter that will eventually employ 900 people. Mozal, the British-South African company that is building it, got a big tax break: it will never pay more than 1 percent of sales. That will keep smelting costs down to $800 a ton, said Roger Barbour, the chairman — well below the $1,300 a ton that aluminum sells for in today's depressed market.

Enron Corp., based in Houston, is planning to spend $2 billion on a steel smelter using inexpensive Mozambican electricity and South African ore.

Arco Corp. is spending $90 million to explore gas fields and may invest $1.5 billion to pipe the gas to South Africa, where it will be turned into synthetic diesel fuel.

Deals to smelt titanium sands, dig coal, rebuild sugar refineries, expand breweries and build game reserves and beach resorts along the 1,300 miles (2,080 kilometers) of pristine Indian Ocean coast are in the works.

Now the government has to fret about how the economy will absorb a quick $5 billion without rekindling inflation. "I'd rather take that risk than have what we had before," said Mahomed Rafique, vice minister of tourism, commerce and industry. "That worry is for those guys on Wall Street doing exercises."

The U.S. Treasury secretary, Robert Rubin, visited Mozambique on July 16 and met with top government officials, essentially to give official U.S. encouragement to the retooling of the economy from socialism to free enterprise.

"I was very impressed with the program they described," he said, "especially with the focus on things like eliminating red tape, improving the judicial system, creating initiatives to attract business and maintaining macroeconomic stability."

About 850 state-owned businesses have been sold. Probably more important, the rural economy has been freed. Farmers even in the remotest villages once had to sell to government buyers at government prices, and starvation threatened, especially in drought years. Now, even with the return of nearly 2 million war refugees, the country is self-sufficient in food.

Because it is doing so well, Western lenders and the former Soviet hloc, to which it owes billions, plan to cancel about 80 percent of its debt.

But severe constraints on the economy remain. About 60 percent of Mozambique's adults are illiterate. The justice system is painfully slow, and red tape is cumbersome. It can take more than 100 legal steps to open a business.

Mr. Chissano, a modest and cheerful leader with a deep interest in transcendental meditation, seems aware of how much more his country needs. Although he was the co-chairman of the World Economic Forum meeting in May, his tone with the hundreds of business people before him was almost supplicatory.

"I say this knowing you want to help us," he said. "Please help make our people a bit happier. We still have a big amount of poverty in Mozambique despite what yoo call our successes."

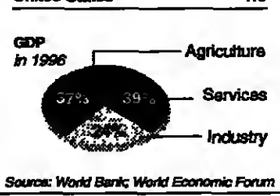
BY THE NUMBERS

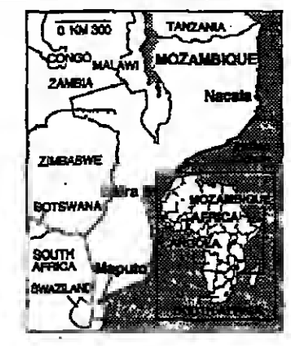
Mozambique

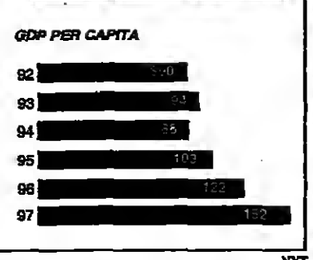
Mozambique, one of the world s poorest countries, has an economy that has grown 14 percent in the last year. South Africa, Mozambique s neighbor, leads the way in foreign investment.

FOREIGN INVESTMENT
(1997, in millions)

South Africa	$869.0
Portugal	14.6
Britain	1.9
United States	1.0







Source: World Bank; World Economic Forum

NYT

SWISSAIR: *Families Laud Airline*

Continued from Page 1

volunteered for its crisis team, and several hundred of them formed the backbone of the early response team at New York's Kennedy International Airport and later in Halifax. Under Delta's family assistance plan, the Delta employees had each received training in everything from grief counseling to media relations to the mechanics of releasing passenger lists and contacting relatives.

Delta invited families of victims from previous crashes to offer suggestions and consulted other airlines about painful lessons learned from past debacles. (One from the TWA crash: Don't serve liquor in the lounges where family members wait for news about their loved ones.)

Swissair officials, meanwhile, recruited their own volunteers and assigned them as caregivers to each family. A special phone system and Website for the families was in place as dawn broke the morning after the crash. The airline's president, Jeff Katz, huddled with some of the European families on the special flight from Zurich, then met with most others as they arrived in Halifax.

The airline also immediately made $20,000 available to every family for travel, burial and other expenses.

"Swissair and Delta have done a very good job on this, and a lot of it has to do with the preparations they made ahead of time," said Gary Abe, deputy director of the family affairs office at the National Transportation Safety Board, who was in Halifax for several days advising Canadian officials.

"The first 24 hours are critical if an airline is to build a relationship of trust and communication with the crash families and, as we learned in TWA 800, if you don't take advantage of the first 24 hours, you can never really overcome that," Mr. Abe said.

Mr. Abe went to the safety board from the U.S. Army, where he ran the unit charged with informing relatives about the deaths of soldiers and providing them with assistance. He said he had been struck by the genuineness of the response from the two airlines and the army of caregivers who had been flown to Halifax or other locations to assist relatives.

One such volunteer was Christine Hily, a reservation sales agent for Swissair in New York, who rushed to Kennedy Airport the night of the crash. Ms. Hily and the other caregivers, who at times have outnumbered the family members, performed myriad tasks over the last week, from heavy hand-holding to filling out forms to shopping for diapers and foreign-language newspapers.

"There was a point where I thought maybe I was intruding too much and my family would want their own space," Ms. Hily said. "But they were constantly inviting me to sit with them, eat with them, walk with them."

And that close relationship between relatives and airline employees has been common here.

"My in-laws have really taken a shine to David and Nicole," said Mr. Wallace, speaking of two Delta employees assigned to his family.

That kind of bonding could eventually have a large payoff for the airlines. Mr. Abe said airlines had come to realize that doing the right thing by the families would also help them when the time came to settle the lawsuits that would inevitably be filed on behalf of all 229 passengers and crew. The first of those lawsuits was filed last Wednesday in federal court in Brooklyn by Jake LaMotta, the former middleweight boxing champion, who lost a son in the Swissair crash.

But whatever the mix of motivations, the new attitude on the part of the airlines is a marked and welcome change, according to those who have dealt with them after previous accidents.

"This is the first time I think I can say something good about how they have handled it," said Hans Ephraimson, who lost a 23-year-old daughter when Korean Airlines Flight 007 was shot down by a Russian jet fighter in 1983 and has never heard from the airline since.

"From what I can see, it has been much less traumatic and frustrating than the first week after TWA 800," said Frank Carven, whose sister and 9-year-old nephew were killed in that crash. Mr. Carven recalled that it took five hours to get through to the 800 number TWA had set up — and when he finally did, the person at the other end could not confirm that his sister was on the flight and would only take his name and number and offer to call back.

Government investigators into the Swissair crash also get high marks from families and air crash experts. Not only did the Canadian military undertake the biggest search effort in its history, but local officials were quick to accommodate family requests to visit Peggy's Cove and view personal effects that had been recovered. And they have taken great care to brief family members at least once a day before giving information to the media.

One official who seems to have become a folk hero of sorts — not just to the families but to Canadians watching his daily briefings on the CBC — is John Butt, Nova Scotia's top medical examiner, a plain-spoken pathologist.

Mr. Butt moved quickly to ease the families' legal burdens by issuing "presumptive" death certificates even though it would be months before he could identify many of the remains. He even brought in an orthodox Jewish pathologist to advise him on special procedures required for handling the remains of several Orthodox Jews on Flight 111.

Swissair Pilots May Have Been Misled by Data

By Anthony DePalma
New York Times Service

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia — Investigators hoping to unravel the mystery of what brought down Swissair 111 in a crash that killed all 229 people aboard believe the frantic pilots received false information from their instruments just before the jet slammed into the Atlantic Ocean on Sept. 2.

"Data used by the aircraft and by the flight crew to operate the aircraft was progressively becoming unreliable in the last minute before the flight data recorder stopped," said John Maxwell, director of air investigations for the Transportation Safety Board of Canada.

What is not yet clear, Mr. Maxwell said, is whether the problems that appear on the flight data recorder at the time the pilot first reported trouble were caused by the jet's subsystems or by other problems that affected those systems.

Mr. Maxwell made his comments in Ottawa on Saturday at a news conference in which he announced that the second "black box" from Flight 111, which was recovered by navy divers on Friday night, was undamaged and contained the full 30 minutes of cockpit conversation that can be recorded on the closed loop of tape.

The first box, recovered Sept. 6, contains technical information about conditions on the jet. Mr. Maxwell would not say whether the second recorder was running during the final six minutes of the flight. Both boxes were found near the tail of the plane, far from the cockpit, which filled with smoke and showed evidence of what investigators called "heat stress."

John Holliman, CNN Reporter At '91 Baghdad Bombing, Dies

New York Times Service

John Holliman, 49, a CNN correspondent who was one of only three journalists to broadcast live coverage of the 1991 bombing of Baghdad, died Saturday from injuries sustained in a car accident.

The accident occurred near his home in Snellville, Georgia, as Mr. Holliman tried to pass a car in a no-passing lane, striking an oncoming pickup, according to CNN and The Associated Press.

"He was the quintessential journeyman reporter, always enthusiastic and ready to cover anything," said Peter Arnett, a CNN correspondent who along with Mr. Holliman and Bernard Shaw, a CNN anchor, were the only three journalists to report live from Baghdad on the air raids on Iraq's capital city during the Gulf War.

Mr. Holliman joined CNN's original reporting team in 1980 and was the network's first Washington correspondent. He also covered the 1989 student uprisings in Beijing. From 1974 to 1980, Mr. Holliman wrote and filed radio dispatches for The Associated Press.

"John Holliman was one of a kind, a CNN original," said Tom Johnson, CNN's News Group chairman. "As one of the boys of Baghdad, he showed great courage reporting as allied bombs fell all around him."

Bob Dixon, 87, TV Cowboy

NEW YORK (NYT) — Bob Dixon, 87, a longtime broadcast announcer who had an unlikely star turn as a Connecticut-bred television cowboy, died Aug. 22 at a oursing home in Bethel, Connecticut.

To the children who tuned into CBS from 1949 to 1951 to watch the shoot-'em-up movie westerns that were the late afternoon rage of the early television day, "Sheriff Bob Dixon" was cowboy personified: a tall, rangy man in authentic Western gear and with a resonant twang that fairly shouted Wyoming as he introduced the movies and schooled his young audiences on the ouances of saddles, bridles and shooting irons.

As the host of "The Chuck Wagon," on WCBS-TV in New York and later "The Chuck Wagoo Playhouse" on the CBS network, Mr. Dixon became almost as famous as Roy Rogers, Gene Aotry and Hopalong Cassidy.

Rabbi Sender Deutsch, 76

NEW YORK (NYT) — Rabbi Sender Deutsch, 76, a leader of one of the largest Hasidie Jewish groups in the United States and the chief editor and publisher of Der Yid, a Yiddish-language weekly, died Sept. 2 at Maimonides Medical Center in Brooklyn of liver cancer.

At his death, Mr. Deutsch was vice president of the Brooklyn Satmar group, one of the two leading international Hasidic communities. He had held his Der Yid posts since he founded the oewspaper 40 years ago.

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TRAVEL UPDATE

Northwest Strike Ends As Pilots Ratify Pact

ST. PAUL, Minnesota (AP) — Leaders of striking pilots at Northwest Airlines ratified a four-year cootract, ending a walkout that had grounded planes since Aug. 28.

"Northwest pilots may now return to work," said Steve Zoller, chairman of the 17-member pilots' executive council, which ratified the agreement Saturday that gives pilots a 12 percent pay increase over the life of the contract.

The executive council could have deferred a decision to a vote by the 6,200 pilots of Northwest. Instead, it approved a tentative agreement that had been announced Thursday.

Northwest immediately began contacting all 31,000 employees that had been temporarily laid off, and executives said the airline should have one-fourth of its schedule in operatioo by Wednesday. The airline expects service to be fully restored by Sept. 21.

Northwest previously canceled all flights through Tuesday and all European and Asian flights through Wednesday.

"The strike is over, and that's what we needed," said Ben Hirst, the top negotiator for Northwest. "The strike was a disaster for everyone involved."

In addition to the salary increase, Mr. Zoller said, pilots won the phasing out of a two-tier wage scale that pays new hires at a lower rate. They also received stock options and profit sharing, he said.

This Week's Holidays

Banking and government offices will be closed or services curtailed in the following countries and their dependencies this week because of national and religious holidays:

MONDAY: Nicaragua.

TUESDAY: Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Japan, Nicaragua, Slovakia.

WEDNESDAY: Mexico.

THURSDAY: Angola.

FRIDAY: Bahrain, Chile, Israel, Saudi Arabia.

SATURDAY: Chile.

Sources: J.P. Morgan, Bloomberg, Reuters.

'The Way We Laughed' Wins Venice Film Prize

The Associated Press

VENICE — The Italian film "The Way We Laughed," the bittersweet story of two brothers from Sicily who move to the industrial north, won the Golden Lioo Award on Sunday at the 55th Venice Film Festival.

The jury gave a surprise lifetime achievement award to Warren Beatty, whose "Bulworth," a satire about race, class, power, money and media was considered a top Golden Lion contender.

Sean Penn won the best actor award for "Hurlyburly," while the best actress award went to Catherine Deneuve for "Place Vendome."

WEATHER

Forecast for Tuesday through Thursday, as provided by AccuWeather.

North America
A front will bring showers to the Ohio Valley and the Northeast Tuesday and Tuesday night, then dry and cooler with plenty of sun Wednesday and Thursday. Soaking rain will continue from Texas and Louisiana to the southern Plains. Sunny and warm in the mid- Atlantic region and the Southeast.

Europe
Windy with rain in London and Paris Tuesday, then turning milder with some sunshine Wednesday and Thursday. Thunderstorms with heavy downpours are likely from northern Italy into Southeastern Europe. Cloudy, rainy and chilly across Scandinavia. A little cooler with clouds and rain in Moscow.

Asia
Mostly sunny and very warm in Beijing Tuesday and Wednesday, but a cold front will bring thunderstorms Thursday. Tokyo will have showers Tuesday and Wednesday, then sunny and nice Thursday. Dry and comfortably warm in Seoul. Northern Japan and southeastern China will have soaking rain.

Maps, forecasts and data provided by AccuWeather, Inc. ©1998 • http://www.accuweather.com

Europe

	Today High C/F	Today Low/W C/F	Tomorrow High C/F	Tomorrow Low/W C/F
Algarve	28/82	19/66 s	29/84	21/70 s
Amsterdam	14/57	9/48 r	16/61	8/46 s
Athens	33/91	11/52 s	32/89	10/50 s
Athens	29/84	20/68 s	28/82	19/66 pc
Barcelona	21/70	14/57 pc	22/71	19/64 pc
Belgrade	18/64	7/44 r	22/71	9/48 s
Berlin	14/57	12/53 r	14/57	11/52 r
Brussels	12/53	8/46 sh	16/61	9/48 pc
Bucharest	26/79	8/46 c	26/79	8/48 s
Budapest	17/62	6/46 pc	19/64	8/46 pc
Copenhagen	16/61	10/61 r	17/62	12/53 r
Costa Del Sol	29/84	19/64 s	29/84	19/66 s
Dublin	14/57	9/48 c	14/57	8/46 sh
Edinburgh	14/57	9/48 r	15/59	6/41 pc
Florence	19/66	8/46 s	19/66	10/50 sh
Frankfurt	13/55	11/52 r	14/57	9/48 r
Geneva	11/52	6/43 sh	13/55	8/43 c
Helsinki	21/70	15/55 s	17/62	8/46 c
Istanbul	29/84	19/66 pc	28/82	19/64 s
Kiev	24/75	13/55 pc	18/64	8/46 r
Las Palmas	28/82	22/71 pc	28/82	23/73 s
Lisbon	24/75	18/61 s	26/79	19/64 s
London	16/61	9/48 r	17/62	8/46 pc
Madrid	27/80	11/52 s	27/80	13/55 pc
Majorca	24/75	14/57 pc	26/79	16/61 pc
Milan	18/64	9/48 pc	20/68	9/48 pc
Moscow	24/75	13/64 pc	24/75	11/52 r
Munich	8/46	3/37 r	14/57	4/39 c
Nice	18/64	12/53 s	18/66	14/57 s
Oslo	21/70	11/52 sh	19/64	12/53 sh
Paris	11/52	7/44 r	14/57	8/46 pc
Prague	13/55	7/44 c	12/53	7/44 r
Reykjavik	8/43	1/34 s	5/41	4/39 pc
Riga	19/66	11/52 sh	17/62	10/50 pc
Rome	21/70	11/52 pc	21/70	11/52 pc
St. Petersburg	22/71	16/61 s	21/70	14/57 sh
Sofia	23/73	8/46 s	22/71	9/48 c
Stockholm	18/66	13/55 sh	19/66	9/48 sh
Strasbourg	11/52	9/48 r	16/61	7/44 c
Tallinn	21/70	13/55 s	16/61	10/50 c
Tbilisi	27/80	17/62 pc	32/89	18/64 s
Venice	18/64	8/46 pc	19/66	10/50 pc
Vienna	15/59	7/44 pc	17/62	8/46 c
Warsaw	13/55	7/44 r	11/52	8/46 r
Zurich	11/52	7/44 r	13/55	6/43 s

Middle East

	Today High C/F	Today Low/W C/F	Tomorrow High C/F	Tomorrow Low/W C/F
Abu Dhabi	44/111	28/82 s	44/111	28/82 s
Beirut	31/88	20/77 s	32/89	20/73 s
Cairo	34/97	21/70 s	32/89	21/70 s
Damascus	30/91	13/55 s	37/98	15/59 s
Jerusalem	29/84	15/59 s	32/89	17/62 s
Luxor	41/106	19/66 s	40/104	19/66 s
Riyadh	43/107	27/80 s	41/106	27/80 s
Tehran	32/89	22/71 pc	33/91	23/73 s

Asia

	Today High C/F	Today Low/W C/F	Tomorrow High C/F	Tomorrow Low/W C/F
Almaty	16/61	9/48 r	22/71	9/48 pc
Bali	31/88	23/73 pc	31/88	23/73 c
Bangkok	33/91	26/79 sh	31/88	26/79 t
Beijing	31/88	14/57 s	29/82	16/61 s
Bombay	29/84	25/77 t	29/84	24/75 r
Calcutta	33/91	25/77 pc	32/89	26/79 pc
Chiang Mai	34/93	24/75 t	33/91	25/77 r
Colombo	28/82	24/75 r	27/80	25/77 r
Hanoi	35/95	28/82 pc	36/97	30/86 pc
Ho Chi Minh	30/86	24/75 t	31/88	24/75 r
Hong Kong	31/88	26/79 pc	31/88	27/80 c
Islamabad	31/88	21/70 t	33/91	21/70 s
Jakarta	33/91	23/73 pc	32/89	24/75 s
Karachi	37/98	28/82 s	37/98	28/82 s
K. Lumpur	32/89	23/73 sh	32/89	24/75 r
K. Kinabalu	32/89	24/75 t	32/89	24/75 r
Manila	32/89	24/75 pc	31/88	24/75 pc
New Delhi	33/91	24/75 pc	33/91	25/77 pc
Phnom Penh	33/88	24/75 sh	30/86	24/75 r
Phuket	33/91	26/79 sh	31/88	26/79 t
Rangoon	30/86	24/75 t	30/86	25/77 t
Seoul	31/88	19/66 pc	27/80	13/55 pc
Shanghai	31/88	24/75 s	29/84	22/71 pc
Singapore	31/88	22/71 pc	29/84	23/73 c
Taipei	31/88	27/80 t	31/88	27/80 t
Tokyo	27/80	24/75 c	28/82	26/82 s
Vientiane	33/91	24/75 r	32/89	24/75 sh

Africa

	Today High C/F	Today Low/W C/F	Tomorrow High C/F	Tomorrow Low/W C/F
Algiers	28/82	18/61 pc	28/82	17/62 s
Cape Town	18/66	8/46 s	23/73	10/50 s
Casablanca	28/79	19/66 s	29/84	22/71 s
Harare	26/79	11/52 s	26/79	11/52 s
Johannesburg	21/70	15/59 c	19/66	12/53 sh
Lagos	27/80	23/73 t	29/84	24/75 pc
Nairobi	26/79	11/52 pc	27/80	10/50 pc
Tunis	29/84	18/64 pc	28/82	17/62 pc

Latin America

	Today High C/F	Today Low/W C/F	Tomorrow High C/F	Tomorrow Low/W C/F
Buenos Aires	16/61	3/37 s	15/59	8/46 s
Caracas	30/86	22/71 pc	29/84	22/71
Lima	22/71	17/62 s	22/71	18/64 s
Mexico City	24/75	16/61 sh	20/68	14/57 c
Rio de Janeiro	29/73	19/64 r	21/70	18/64 r
Santiago	22/71	7/44 pc	22/71	7/44 s

Oceania

	Today High C/F	Today Low/W C/F	Tomorrow High C/F	Tomorrow Low/W C/F
Auckland	16/61	12/53 pc	18/64	13/55 r
Sydney	20/68	13/55 pc	18/64	8/43 s

North America

	Today High C/F	Today Low/W C/F	Tomorrow High C/F	Tomorrow Low/W C/F
Anchorage	13/55	8/46 pc	11/52	4/39 pc
Atlanta	32/89	21/70 s	31/88	21/70 pc
Boston	22/71	17/62 pc	27/80	16/61 pc
Chicago	27/80	15/61 sh	24/75	15/59 r
Dallas	29/84	21/70 sh	31/88	21/70 c
Denver	26/79	11/52 pc	29/84	12/53 pc
Detroit	29/84	18/64 pc	26/79	14/57 r
Honolulu	31/88	23/73 pc	31/88	23/73 pc
Houston	32/89	23/73 sh	31/88	22/71 c
Los Angeles	31/88	20/68 s	31/88	17/62 pc
Miami	31/88	24/75 c	32/89	27/80 t
Minneapolis	20/70	15/59 c	24/75	15/59 sh
Montreal	23/73	16/61 pc	24/75	11/52 s
Nassau	31/88	25/77 pc	33/91	26/79 pc
New York	26/82	19/66 pc	26/82	19/66 pc
Orlando	32/89	23/73 pc	33/91	24/75 sh
Phoenix	41/106	27/80 s	42/107	29/79 s
San Fran.	23/73	15/59 s	22/71	13/55 pc
Seattle	22/71	13/55 s	18/66	12/53 r
Toronto	28/79	14/57 c	28/79	13/55 pc
Vancouver	20/68	8/46 c	13/55	2/36 pc
Washington	32/89	21/70 pc	30/86	19/66 pc

Legend: s-sunny, pc-partly cloudy, c-cloudy, sh-showers, t-thunderstorms, r-rain, sf-snow flurries, sn-snow, i-ice, W-Weather.

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هكذا من الأصل

THE AMERICAS

Church Shows Signs of Life in Cuba

Pope's Visit Helped Ease Curbs, but Some Say Process Is Too Slow

By Tim Golden
New York Times Service

HAVANA — In cramped living rooms and quiet back yards across this Communist-ruled island, Roman Catholic faithful and curious newcomers are gathering to discuss the Bible, debate values and talk a bit more openly about Cuba's future.

Parish priests say baptisms of adults are on the rise. Catechism classes are enrolling new children. In Havana, the newest addition to the country's tiny corps of native-born priests was ordained the other day at a triumphal Mass in the somber stone cathedral.

Yet, such signs of a new vitality in church life do not obscure the disappointment and frustration that have been growing among Roman Catholics here since Pope John Paul II visited in January.

The government of President Fidel Castro, which won praise for receiving the Pope, broadcasting his often-critical messages and releasing scores of prisoners at his behest, has shown little new flexibility since then in response to church requests for greater freedom.

Efforts to ease the admittance of foreign priests and nuns have made no apparent progress. Nor have pleas that the government scale back controls on Catholic social service agencies that could distribute badly needed food and medicines from abroad.

Permits for religious processions have been denied as often as they have been granted, church officials said, and hopes that the Pope's visit might open space for religious groups in the state-controlled oews media have mostly been dashed.

Approval of longstanding requests — to allow the opening of Catholic schools or importation of an offset press to print newsletters and magazines — seems as distant as it did in years past.

"Religious people in general are feeling a greater sense of freedom than they did before the pope came," said Orlando Marquez, a spokesman for the archbishop of Havana, Cardinal Jaime Ortega.

But Mr. Marquez quickly added: "It is obvious that there is still a lack of understanding by the authorities of the role that the church should have in society. There are still limitations that are unnecessary."

Both government and church officials emphasize that the months they spent preparing for and staging the pope's five-day visit left a legacy of better communication between them.

Problems that might have flared into small crises in the past, they say, have been handled with discretion and dispatch. When a medical emergency required a bishop to travel suddenly to the United States on a weekend, the authorities arranged an exit visa immediately.

When Communist Party officials lost patience with what they considered the inappropriately "political" activities of an American-born priest in the central province of Villa Clara, church officials reluctantly agreed to bring him back to Havana to avoid his expulsion.

Church officials said the priest, the Reverend Patrick Sullivan, refused to be reassigned and opted to leave the country.

"A working relationship has been established between the Bishops' Conference and the Cuban government which I think will be very significant for the future," said Cardinal Bernard Law of Boston, an observer of the Cuban church.

"The climate of church-state relations is better," Cardinal Law added in a phone interview, offering an opinion many Cuban clerics would give only in private. "But what good is the climate if other things don't happen? You can't just celebrate climate forever."

By prevailing Latin American standards, the Catholic Church in Cuba remains so small and cautious as to seem almost politically insignificant.

A typical tone was struck by the Reverend Manuel Une as he led a visitor through the classrooms he was building in the basement of his Church of San Juan de Letran in Havana.

"The process has to be a gradual one," he said. "Changes must be prepared for."

Daniel Aguilar/Reuters

MEXICO FLOODS — Residents of Acapetahua, in Chiapas state, crossing a swollen river on a damaged rail bridge. Floods from a week of rain have killed 100 people.

Unabomber Traces Rage to Early Desire For a Sex Change

By William Booth
Washington Post Service

LOS ANGELES — The convicted Unabomber, Theodore Kaczynski, considered having a sex change operation wheo he was in his twenties and his confusion over his identity filled him with a murderous rage, according to newly released documents.

The new details about the mental health of Mr. Kaczynski, who pleaded guilty in January to a string of terrorist bombings that killed three people and injured 23 others, were part of 47-page forensic evaluation ordered by the U.S. District Judge Garland Burrell Jr. during the trial of Mr. Kaczynski in January. The report was made public in Sacramento.

As part of a plea agreement, Mr. Kaczynski is serving a life sentence in a maximum-security prison without a chance of parole.

Sally Johnson, chief psychiatrist at the Federal Correctional Institution in Butner, North Carolina, conducted the evaluatioo in January after Mr. Kaczynski, frustrated that his defense attorneys planned to pursue a partial mental illness defense, requested that he be allowed to defend himself.

The psychiatric evaluatioo concluded that though Mr. Kaczynski suffered from paranoid schizophrenia, he was mentally competent to stand trial. The judge ordered that Mr. Kaczynski could not represent himself, however, a decision that Mr. Kaczynski may still challenge.

In the psychiatric evaluation, Ms. Johnson revealed that Mr. Kaczynski had persistent and intense sexual fantasies about being a woman. While he was a graduate student at the University of Michigan in 1967, he went to a psychiatrist to discuss his wishes for a sex change operation. But in the waiting room, he decided he could not go forward. Instead, he told the psychiatrist he was depressed about the possibility of being drafted.

His near confession of his feelings so filled him with rage, in this case directed at psychiatrists, that he went through a major transformation.

"As I walked away from the building afterwards," Mr. Kaczynski wrote in documents released today, "I felt disgusted about what my uncontrolled sexual cravings had almost led me to do. And I felt humiliated, and I vinlently hated the psychiatrist. Just then there came a major turning point in my life. Like a phoenix, I burst from the ashes of my despair to a glorious new hope."

Mr. Kaczynski's new hope? To take his rage out on others, including the psychiatrist. "I will kill," Mr. Kaczynski wrote. "But I will make at least some effort to avoid detection so that I can kill again."

The evaluation also states that Mr. Kaczynski was extremely angry with his family.

Moreover, it concludes that his anti-technology views were largely developed while he was a young man. In his famous manifesto and in other writings, Mr. Kaczynski railed against technological society and said he believed that these forces would rob humankind of its freedom and dignity.

Away From Politics

• **Coastal communities in Texas** crawled back to life as floodwaters from the tropical storm designated Frances receded and the cleanup began. The storm weakened to a tropical depression as it moved inland, although its remnants cansed scattered thunderstorms in Texas and Louisiana. *(AP)*

• **Bill Gates and his wife have** donated $20 million to Duke University, one of the largest financial gifts in the North Carolina institution's history. The grant from Mr. Gates and his wife, Melinda French Gates, a Duke alumna, will endow a program to expand interdisciplinary teaching and research. *(Reuters)*

• **Two New York City firefighters and a policeman will be fired** for participating in a Labor Day Parade float that mocked the dragging death of a black man in Texas, city officials said. The float reenacted the June dragging death of James Byrd in Jasper, Texas. Some of the men have apologized, saying the float was not intended to be offensive. The firefighters who are being dismissed were identified as Robert Steiner and Jonathan Walters. The Police Department said Joseph Locurto would be fired after an internal hearing. (NYT)

• **Fredrick Kral, 72, suffered a fatal heart attack** in Norwich, Connecticut, as he and hundreds of other senior citizens confronted insurance companies over plans to stop their Medicare coverage. Mr. Kral had just finished denouncing the insurance companies when he fell ill. *(AP)*

• **An air force pilot was killed** when his F-16 crashed during a training mission over central Florida. The plane was flying with three other F-16s in a tactical formation when it went down. *(AP)*

BOOKS

MISTLER'S EXIT

By Louis Begley. 206 pages. $22. Knopf.

Reviewed by Adam Kirsch

LOUIS BEGLEY'S fifth novel, "Mistler's Exit," is a gilded miniature. This is true of its subject matter: New York's wealthy professional elite, the latter-day counterpart to Edith Wharton's aristocrats. Bot it is equally true of Begley's style, which favors expert craftsmanship over ragged energies, and of his view of life, which could best be described as Epicurean: pleasure-loving, mature to the point of world-weariness, and decidedly unmetaphysical.

These are also the attributes of Thomas Mistler, whose "exit" from the world with an almost apathetic grace forms Begley's subject. As in "About Schmidt," his last novel, we are among the rich and well-bred, linked by their clubs, their Ivy League educations, and their Long Island and Connecticut retreats. Mistler is an advertising tycoon somewhere in his sixties, who early on abandoned his literary ambitions for the more concrete attainments of the professional world. Men who candidly admit, like Mistler, that "what I really do is use power" are oot often lovable, and Begley does not care overmuch about making us sympathize with his protagonist. Indeed, we get the feeling that Mistler himself would not want such sympathy, especially from strangers: He is endowed with a strong sense of his privileges and independence, and his behavior toward his wife, his business partner and even his dinner-party companions is frequently ruthless.

Mistler's cold confidence is not even shaken when, on the first page of the novel, he learns that he is dying of liver cancer. Ordinarily, we would expect such a revelation to lead to soul-searching and revaluations; for Mistler, however, the news prompts only a trip to Venice, whose beauties he intends to sample one last time.

When he arrives, he is surprised to find that Lina, a young photographer he met at a dinner party, is waiting in his room; the inevitable affair follows. But we know that Mistler is a man of the world, with many infidelities under his belt, and the affair with Lina is explicitly not a final clutch at youth. Indeed, it is a lackluster and almost unwanted romance, as Mistler himself reflects: "The paradox was amusing: that he, who had so little time, should have less and less inclinatioo to seize the day." Instead, in keeping with his class ethos and his own temperament, he practices the cooler pleasures of connoisseurship: drinking good wines, visiting his favorite Titians, taking a gondola to the best restaurants.

For the first three-quarters of the novel, this calm delectation is carried out with Begley's usual quiet refinement. Only toward the end does Mistler begin to lose his composure. We come to see that his pursuit of success has taken a toll: He has alienated his wife and his son, mistreated his business partner, and sacrificed parts of his character in the exercise of power: "So often, even when I was most concentrated on making things happen according to my plan, when I was at the peak of my form . . . a terrible longing would come over me for a different life."

And a chance meeting with his first love, a woman who inspired purer, more poetic feelings, forces him to confront this potential "different life" once again. But as Mistler cautions us, these reflections are "not purely a case of terminal sentimentality." Begley is determined not to allow us the easy pleasures of feeling pity for, or moral superiority to, Mistler; rather, he forces us to accept Mistler on his own terms, his faults a oecessary part of his achievement.

All this does not add up to a passionate or challenging work of fiction. Reading with sympathy, one can see Begley's attitude as Horatian, a calm survey of life's pleasures and inevitable tolls. (Mistler, like other Begley narrators, is given to classical quotations and allusions.) Reading more skeptically, one can wonder whether there is not a large dose of wish-fulfillment at the heart of "Mistler's Exit" — after all, this hero is not only tasteful, rich, and powerful, but he has the knack of getting younger women into bed, almost without asking. Edith Wharton wrote about her privileged world with understanding but without complacency; Begley seems almost too fond of his. All this means that "Mistler's Exit" avoids the largest rewards and strongest pleasures of the novel, choosing instead to create a small, charmed circle, in which we are allowed to wander for a few hundred pages. But most likely Mistler — and Begley — would not have it any other way.

Adam Kirsch, literary assistant at the New Republic, wrote this for The Washington Post.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

AFTER a day of intense drama only one American team remained with a chance to win gold medals at the world championships

The team headed by Bart Bramley, and including Sidney Lazard, Howard Weinstein, Steve Garner, Bill Pollack and Drew Casen, who barely qualified from the preliminary stage, reached the semifinal of the Vivendi Rosenblum Open Teams, beating a Danish team by 67 imps.

In another quarterfinal, a British team lost by eight imps to a Swedish team headed by Magnus Lindqvist in a match that hinged on the final deal. Another Swedish team lost by 26 to Brazil. In the fourth match, Italy beat the Netherlands by 51. In the semifinal, Sweden plays Brazil and Italy plays Bramley.

In the Louis Vuitton McConnell Cup for Women's Teams, both American teams suffered semifinal defeats. Carol Sanders and her team lost by 16 to Austria, while Germany surged strongly at the finish to beat Nadine Wood and her team by 48.

Pollack made an unusual play in bringing home three no-trump in today's match. His partner's two-club bid was inverted, which as a passed hand suggested 10 to 12 points. A major-suit lead would have been helpful, but West chose the diamond four, using a method in which an even spot card shows an even number of cards in the suit. This was ducked to the king, and East returned the suit.

South won with dummy's ace, and led a club to the king. Before playing a second club, he carefully cashed the diamond queen, establishing a winner for West. Then he led a second club to the queen. East won and played a heart, but when South ducked, West was endplayed. He could score his last diamond, but then he had to lead a major suit and give South his ninth trick.

NORTH
♠ A J 6
♡ 10 8 7
♢ A 9 2
♣ Q 9 7 4

WEST
♠ 7 8 5
♡ K Q 4 3
♢ J 10 4 3
♣ 8 3

EAST
♠ Q 9 3 2
♡ 9 6 5
♢ K 6 5
♣ A 10 2

SOUTH (D)
♠ K 10 4
♡ A J 2
♢ Q 8 7
♣ K J 6 5

Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding:

West	North	East	South
Pass	Pass	Pass	1 ♣
Pass	2 ♣	Pass	2 N.T.
Pass	3 N.T.	Pass	Pass
Pass			

West led the diamond four.

CROSSWORD

ACROSS

1 Money in a wallet
5 Playbill listing
9 "Pooh!"
14 Elbow-wrist connection
15 Mixed bag
16 Florida city
17 Down Under toy
19 Comedian Richard
20 Finalize, with "up"
21 Prefix with cycle
22 Bears witness (to)
24 Country west of Togo
26 "—— do you do?"
27 Make the rounds in a police car
30 Haphazardly
33 Assumed name
36 Unseal
37 Russo of "Ransom," 1996
38 Barbecue entree
39 What each of the four long answers in this puzzle is
40 Dewrinkle
41 Nights before
43 Brainbusting
43 Par —— (airmail label)
44 Oust from authority
46 Droopy-eyed
47 Engine need
48 Part of a flight
50 Russian plain, with "the"
54 Wane
55 Place for a plane
58 —— diem (seize the day): Lat.
59 Upgrade from a tropical storm
62 Flying saucer flier
63 Pianist Frank
64 District
65 Molson's and Coors, e.g.
66 Rolling stones lack it
67 Place for a fisherman

DOWN

1 Chicago nine
2 Burn balm
3 The "White" of "White Christmas"
4 Western omelet ingredient
5 Place to break a bronco
6 Actor Delon
7 Kind of tax
8 Roman robe
9 Soda-can opener
10 Tool belt item
11 Makes bales of alfalfa
12 Zillions
13 Battles
18 Community spirit
23 Express gratitude to
24 Singing insect
25 Has hopes
27 Skinned
28 —— and kicking
29 Dalai Lama's land
31 Borrow's opposite
32 Mountaintop home
33 Meddle
34 Funnyman Youngman
36 Algerian port of 600,000
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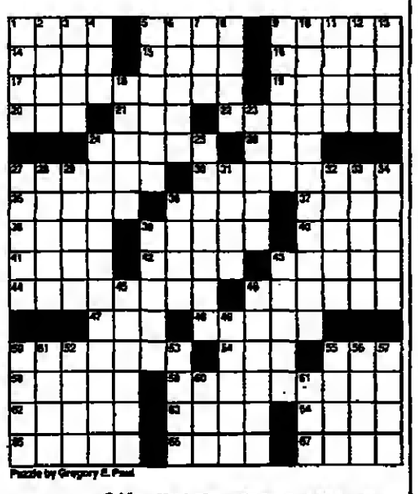

Puzzle by Gregory E. Paul

© New York Times/Edited by Will Shortz

Solution to Puzzle of Sept. 11

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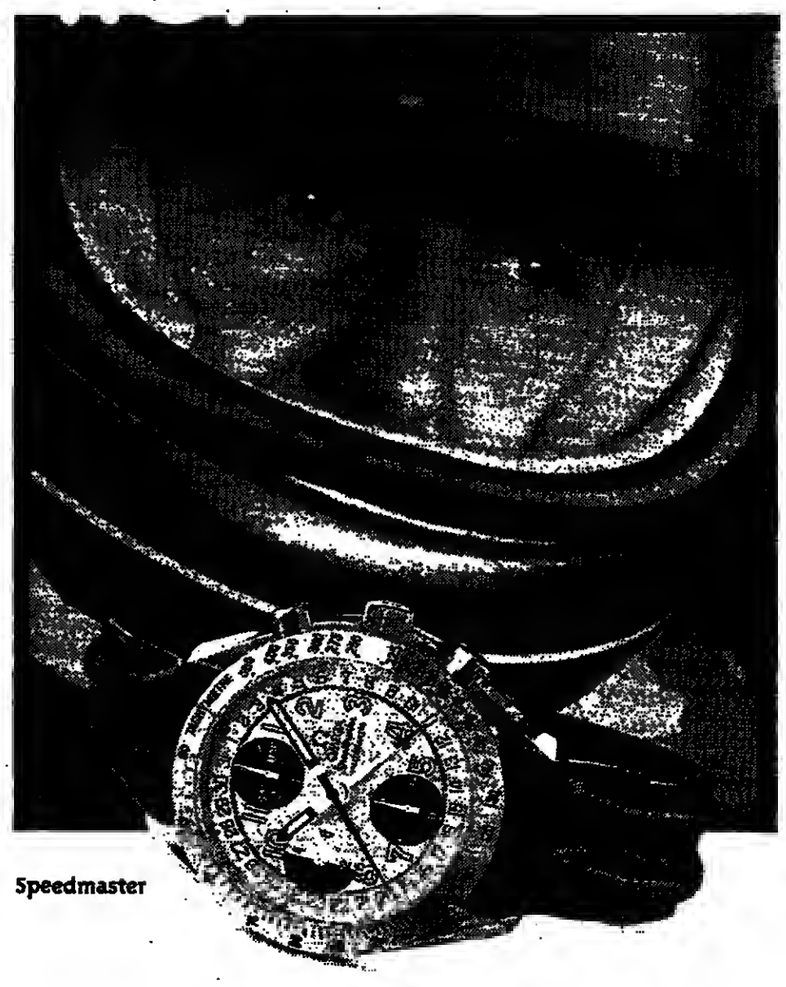

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Now What? Primakov Seeks Path Out of Russian Quagmire

By Celestine Bohlen
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — Winning approval from Russia's strident, stubborn Parliament turned out to be an easy day's work for Russia's new prime minister, Yevgeni Primakov, the savvy diplomat who has made a career of playing both ends against the middle.

Now comes the hard part for the former journalist, scholar, intelligence chief and foreign minister as he starts sorting through the piles of conflicting economic plans and emergency measures that he inherited.

Yuri Luzhkov, the mayor of Moscow who is a presidential contender, weighed in with proposals Saturday that include reversing Russia's privatization program, indicting bankers and financial speculators, easing tariffs and lowering taxes.

Eveo the former Soviet president and Communist Party chief, Mikhail Gorbachev — who promoted the careers of Mr. Primakov and his first two cabinet appointees — came up with his own blueprint to rescue Russia, pegged to an international plan to guarantee Russians' private savings deposits.

NEWS ANALYSIS

And then there are three existing economic programs — one from Parliament's lower house that bears the imprint of Yuri Maslyukov, a Communist who was Mr. Primakov's first choice for the new cabinet. The second was written by Boris Fyodorov, an advocate of Western-style free enterprise who is still clinging to his top government job.

The third was issued last week by the Security Council, whose chairman, Andrei Kokoshin, is awaiting a new appointment.

The ideas set before Mr. Primakov would make good fodder for an academic seminar. They include establishing a currency board to impose strict discipline on the money supply, allocating a generous infusion of new rubles to prop up ailing industries, canceling a month-old moratorium on commercial loans and recirculating short-term treasury bills.

On the eve of his confirmation vote, Mr. Primakov endorsed two appointments — Mr. Maslyukov as first deputy prime minister, and Viktor Gerashchenko, a Soviet-era banker who has been renamed chairman of the central bank.

The appointments signaled a tilt toward Parliament's socialist-style program with its generous package of credits and other help to prop up an inefficient industry and agriculture.

According to Western and Russian liberal economists, such a path would put Russia right back on the road to hyperinflation, a course that took three years of tight monetary policy to correct.

But until Mr. Primakov names his choice for Russia's next economic policy planner — a position that still hung in the balance as the oew team started work this weekend — it is unclear whether the first appointments are a true harbinger.

They could be merely an artful tactic intended to bring the Communist opposition into the government, where it will have to embrace what sooner or later will prove to be politically unpopular.

Either way, the face of Russia's government has already changed.

The young free-marketers whose policies and personalities had become anathema to the opposition are gone, and millions of Russians' standard of living has dropped below poverty level during the last seven years.

To Russia's Western advisers, the departure of these people will set the clock back on Russia's economic transformations half a decade, if not more.

"Sensible people are going to stay away," said Anders Aslund, senior analyst with the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, who has been an adviser to Russia's nonsocialist governments.

"It is the old Soviet government coming back again."

These concerns were echoed Saturday on the front page of The Independent newspaper by its editor, Vitali Tretyakov, who has been a consistently harsh critic of Russia's young free-enterprise proponents.

He hailed Mr. Primakov as the embodiment of the consensus that Russia so desperately needs.

"It is important, of course, that the place of the unsuccessful "new Russians" should oot be given over to unsuccessful "old Soviets," Mr. Tretyakov wrote. "Renewal should not be turned into restoration."

Bot as political analysts combed through Mr. Primakov's brief statement Friday for a clue to his economic policy, most agreed that the biggest loser in this week's sudden resolution of Russia's two-and-a-half-week-long political stalemate was President Boris Yeltsin, who Saturday dismissed his spokesman, Sergei Yastrzhembsky.

"The End of an Epoch," read a headline in the daily newspaper Kommersant above a picture of Mr. Yeltsin, who looked tired.

In his attempts to rescue the candidacy of the acting prime minister, Viktor Chernomyrdin, Mr. Yeltsin offered concessions to his opposition, including ceding some of the considerable powers of the presidency, the article noted.

When these were rejected, Mr. Yeltsin faced no choice but to back down and name a oew candidate, who seems ready to give the opposition a direct say on policy.

Viktor Korotayev/Reuters

Yuri Maslyukov, a Soviet economic planner, now a Primakov deputy.

Albania Leader Flees Riots After A Foe's Slaying

The Associated Press

TIRANA, Albania — Angered by the slaying of an opposition deputy, crowds stormed the main government building Sunday, setting it on fire and sending Prime Minister Fatos Nano and his ministers fleeing in a hail of gunfire.

A protester was killed and four of the prime minister's guards were wounded as marchers and the police traded gunshots. Clouds of smoke from burning cars rose over the center of this former Communist capital.

Azem Hajdari, 35, a popular politician, was shot and killed Saturday in front of the opposition Democratic Party headquarters.

Former President Sali Berisha, who was ousted last year by a Socialist-led coalioon, urged his followers to remain calm until Mr. Hajdari's funeral on Monday. Mr. Hajdari was one of Mr. Berisha's chief depuoes.

Mr. Berisha blamed Mr. Nano's Socialist Party for the killing and warned him to resign within 24 hours or face "catastrophic consequences."

Mr. Berisha's followers, some weeping in grief, chanted, "Kill, kill, kill Fatos Nano!"

Elsewhere, witnesses said Mr. Berisha's followers blocked the national highway with barricades and flaming tires and seized the police station at Kavaja, 30 kilometers (18 miles) southwest of Tirana. The violence raised fears of a repeat of the 1997 nationwide riots that swept Albania after the collapse of pyramid investment schemes that cost many citizens their life savings.

Mr. Hajdari was mortally wounded by gunmen firing from a car parked in front of Democratic Party headquarters. A bodyguard also was killed.

There was no immediate claim of responsibility. But Mr. Berisha blamed Mr. Nano's party, and at a rally Sunday he warned that the opposition would use "all means" to force him out.

After Mr. Berisha issued his ultimatum, 1,500 of his followers marched to the Interior Ministry, firing pistols in the air and pelting the building with stones.

Arben Celi/Reuters

Democratic Party supporters rioting Sunday in Tirana outside the prime minister's office before setting it on fire.

■ Montenegro Expels Refugees

Mootenegro expelled Kosovo Albanian refugees to Albania on Sunday, saying it was unable to cope with the influx of stricken families, the FoNet press agency reported, according to a Reuters dispatch from Belgrade.

Three thousand Kosovo Albanians were being sent by bus across the border, which is oormally sealed, at an unofficial crossing at Vmos.

Diplomats and aid workers in Kosovo reported that Serbian forces drove thousands of Kosovo Albanians from their villages in the west of the province last week and burned their homes.

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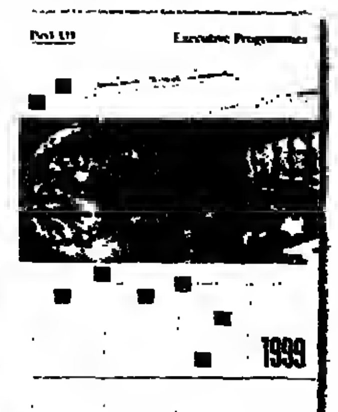

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EUROPE

West Holds Breath Awaiting Bosnia Moderate's Showing in Vote

By Mike O'Connor
New York Times Service

BANJA LUKA, Bosnia-Herzegovina — Bosnia voted over the weekend in elections that were the most tension-free since the war, and in many ways the most important.

All offices above the level of municipal council were at stake.

Beyond that, for the first time since the 43-month war, there is a real contest between the still very powerful nationalist forces who led this country to disaster and more moderate politicians backed by the West and a growing number of Bosnians who want to end strife.

The outcome of the balloting — the second national elections since the war ended in 1995 — is crucial to Western peace efforts. If Bosnian Serb hardliners were to defeat the politician the West considers key to its strategy for stabilizing Bosnia, many diplomats say, Western efforts would, for all practical purposes, have failed.

"We may have little alternative to scaling back our efforts to something modest, for the sake of appearance and to keep a lid on another war, while we turn our attention to problems elsewhere," said a ranking European diplomat.

The politician in question, the Bosnian Serb president, Biljana Plavsic, is in a tight race against a hard-line nationalist coalition. Even if she retains her office, she could still lose room to cooperate with the West if her opponents get a majority in the Bosnian Serb legislature.

The prospect of drastically scaling back a massive reform project by Western governments — with Washington supplying the single greatest amount of money, troops, diplomats and technical experts — may reflect on the limits of diplomacy as well as the difficulties of imposing changes in the Balkans.

Most foreign officials involved in the effort in Bosnia say that great progress has been made but warn that the country would begin to slide back toward disaster if the current level of international pressure is reduced.

Some international officials here say one election defeat could not stop Western efforts or break the growing spirit of reconciliation in many Bosnians. But many Western diplomats say they doubt their governments would have either the stamina for or the interest in a continued large-scale operation if they are handed a serious debacle like a political comeback by hard-line Bosnian Serbs.

The elections Saturday and Sunday — with first results expected Tuesday — were for both halves of the country, the Bosnian Serb republic and the Muslim-Croat Federation.

But the office the West considers the most important is held by Mrs. Plavsic, president of the Bosnian Serb half, called Republika Srpska.

Mrs. Plavsic, with much Western help, has wrested power from a hard-line party founded by Radovan Karadzic, a war crimes suspect and the wartime leader of the Bosnian Serbs. In the last year, with Western backing, she was able to name a prime minister and other officials who were far more cooperative in implementing Western policies and easing tensions among Serbs, Muslims and Croats.

The strategy of the West has been to marginalize hard-line nationalist political leaders of all three ethnic groups. The more moderate nationalism of the current Bosnian Serb government has also toned down the rhetoric of many of the candidates in the Muslim-Croat Federation.

Mrs. Plavsic, an ardent nationalist who has swung toward pragmatic cooperation with the West in part because the resulting flow of aid benefits Serbs, has moved the most toward becoming someone with whom foreign officials could work in their quest for a unified, democratic country.

Only that kind of Bosnia, foreign officials say, could protect ethnic minorities and enable more than 2 million people to return to the homes from which they were expelled during the war.

But with her hard-line opponents running very close to her in opinion surveys and a large number of undecided voters, her victory was in question.

Last year, when Mrs. Plavsic split from Mr. Karadzic and other Bosnian Serb politicians who started the war, her government suddenly became the favorite of international donors.

The previous Bosnian Serb government had been denied almost all aid in hopes the electorate would change the leaders. When rebuilding began in the other half of Bosnia, Republika Srpska remained an isolated place with almost no jobs, scarce electricity or water and an average monthly income of about $50.

Under Mrs. Plavsic, matters changed almost immediately. the United States alone promised about $75 million in aid this year. About a third of the budget of Republika Srpska, and much of the income of its citizens, comes from foreign countries, international officials say.

"We've played all the cards: the money, the advice, the pressure," a European official said. "We have done everything my country has learned to do in 200 years of meddling in other countries. I still wonder if it is enough to achieve what we want."

The 1995 Dayton accords, brokered by the United States in 1995, created a national government, overseen by a three-person presidency. In order to protect the interests of the principal ethnic groups, Serbs, Muslims and Croats each elect a member of the presidency. The national government also has a legislature.

Republika Srpska and the federation, called entities, each have a legislature and are semi-autonomous. The national government is restricted to matters such as foreign relations and international trade.

The main Muslim party, the Party of Democratic Action, is expected to easily return its candidate, Alija Izetbegovic, to the presidency, and to retain control of the federation legislature.

Most Croats support the Croatian Democratic Union. It is dominated by nationalists opposed to unifying with the rest of Bosnia and by the ruling party in Croatia. Partly because of Western efforts, the union split this summer, when the Croatian member of the presidency, Kresimir Zubak, formed his own party. Mr. Zubak has taken a more moderate line. But while he was running for the presidency, his opponent, from his old party, was considered likely to win.

Dutch Shame On Srebrenica Resurfaces

By Marlise Simons
New York Times Service

AMSTERDAM — The Dutch like to think of themselves as model international citizens.

They are generous with foreign aid, they take in many refugees from far-off political conflicts and they play host to two world courts in The Hague. They also consider it their duty to take part in international peacekeeping operations.

Yet today the Dutch find this upstanding image of themselves tainted by a fresh wave of public accusations that their peacekeepers who served in the eastern Bosnian town of Srebrenica were witnesses and unwitting accomplices to the worst massacre of civilians in the Bosnian war.

The killing by Serbs of more than 7,000 unarmed Muslim men happened in July 1995. But the horror still haunts the Dutch. The lingering sense of anger and shame at their own role has surfaced again in recent weeks.

The fact that the Dutch soldiers were unable to prevent the killings in the enclave, which was under UN protection, was extensively reported at the time and caused widespread distress here.

The main question asked here was: Could their soldiers have saved more lives? The Bosnian Serb soldiers carried out their organized killings almost within earshot of the Dutch.

Damir Sagolj/Reuters

A U.S. soldier of the NATO-led peacekeeping force guarding a road near Brcko linking voting stations Sunday.

Investigations by the war crimes tribunal in The Hague and by the Dutch Defense Ministry cleared the Dutch peacekeepers of any wrongdoing.

The investigators reported that the Dutch contingent had been whittled down to 310 lightly armed soldiers who were short of fuel, vehicles and ammunition and, overrun by the Bosnian Serbs, could no longer protect tens of thousands of refugees. Also, air cover promised by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization oever materialized.

But this summer, fresh evidence appeared, providing new and, at times, disturbing details.

There was further outrage recently when two Dutch tanks stolen by Bosnian Serbs in Srebrenica were identified among armor used in a Serbian offensive against ethnic Albanian villagers in Kosovo province.

The disclosure that has evoked most anger in the press and in Parliament was that on the night of July 11, 1995, as the Dutch peacekeepers were under Serb attack, one unit fled its post in a light tank and plowed through a cluster of armed Muslims who were trying to block their flight.

The tank ran over and crushed an unknown number of people, a Dutch televisioo station reported, quoting an unidentified military official.

According to another news program, a critical report prepared by the Dutch military police, which included soldiers' testimony about this and other disturbing events, was suppressed by the Defense Ministry.

Further, Ron Rutten, a peacekeeper, renewed his allegations that the Defense Ministry had deliberately bungled the development of his film showing nine Muslim bodies by a stream in the so-called safe area.

The film, he said, was evidence that the killings began while the Dutch were still present. The photographs included images, he said, in which Dutch soldiers were seen helping the Serb military separate women and men. Many of the men were killed in the days that followed.

As in previous debates on the Srebrenica episode, newspapers and television broadcasts have been filled with angry commentaries.

They convey the message that the fall of Srebrenica, while not the defining event of the war, was its greatest single atrocity and that the Dutch, because of their presence in the area, bear part of the shame.

Srebrenica, the historian Jos Palm said, was the nation's "greatest postwar trauma."

BRIEFLY

German Greens Pressed on Radical

BONN — The Greens faced pressure Sunday to dump a prominent politician who has admitted that he channeled money for years to a left-wing terrorist suspect.

The Free Democrats, a party in the governing coalition of Chancellor Helmut Kohl, urged the Greens to withdraw Daniel Cohn-Bendit, a former leftist radical, from his seat in the European Parliament. A lawmaker from the opposition Social Democrats had called for an inquiry into Mr. Cohn-Bendit's links with Hans-Joachim Klein, who was arrested in a French café last week after 22 years on the run. *(AP)*

Greek Cypriots Make Pilgrimage

NICOSIA — More than 1,200 Greek Cypriots made an emotionally charged pilgrimage to a remote Greek Orthodox monastery in the Turkish Cypriot section of the ethnically divided island of Cyprus on Sunday.

The monastery has special religious significance. But many of the Greek Cypriots appeared equally conscious of the political significance. "It signifies the desire of Greek Cypriots and Turkish Cypriots to mingle, even under controlled conditions," observed a Greek Cypriot judge. *(Reuters)*

Tuscan Police Find Gold in Flowerpots

ROME — The police confiscated 150 gold bars worth $1.7 million hidden in flowerpots at the Tuscan villa of Licio Gelli, the leading white-collar fugitive in Italy.

Mr. Gelli was arrested in the French Riviera resort of Cannes on Thursday, four months after he had escaped from Italian justice. *(Reuters)*

For the Record

A major Austrian bank, Creditanstalt, said it had held "constructive" talks in New York to resolve claims by Holocaust survivors. *(AP)*

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China's Hot Topic: Political Reform

As Jiang Loosens the Controls, an Open Debate Takes Off

By John Pomfret
Washington Post Service

BEIJING — Every Saturday in a cramped office on the northern outskirts of Beijing, a group of about 20 scholars, journalists, students, interested passersby and a secret agent or two gathers to ponder big questions about China's future.

One recent week, they considered the necessity for major political reform. On another Saturday they cogitated on the course of China's economic reforms. Conclusion? China needs major political reform. Next week's topic? More political reform.

The sometimes rousing debates that erupt weekly in the 12th-floor offices of the China Development Union mirror scores of discussions all over China's capital these days — in research institutes, bookstores, universities and even the hallowed halls of the State Council and the Communist Party itself. For the first time since 1989, when a crackdown on student-led protests around Tiananmen Square silenced a generatinn clamoring for change, political reform is a hot topic in China.

A wide variety of scholars and activists credits President Jiang Zemin with allowing a loosening of the political straitjacket that choked off such debate in the years following June 4, 1989. Emerging from the shadow of Deng Xiaoping, China's senior leader who died last year, Mr. Jiang has worked to fashion an image of a kinder China: one open to reason and argument from the West.

Western diplomats contend that it has been Mr. Jiang's exposure to the Western world, most notably his weeklong stay in the United States last October for his first summit with President Bill Clinton, that has prompted him to at least tnlerate debate on political change. Mr. Jiang's decision to allow Mr. Clinton to speak llve to the Chinese people twice during his return summit in late June was a prime example of the Chinese president's willingness to broach sensitive political subjects, they say.

China is also currently playing host to Mary Robinson, head of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights, in the first visit of a leading rights official from the world body to China — another sign of China's willingness to engage in a dialogue on delicate matters.

Others have argued that China's internal problems, its vast army of laid-off workers and the simmering discontent among its urban populace at ostentatious corruption have prompted the Communist Party to seek ways to let steam out of China's pressure cooker.

Merle Goldman, one of the preeminent scholars of China's dissident movement, wrote in a recent study that "if China's leaders have learned any lesson from June 4, it should be that gradual movement toward building political institutions" will give "disaffected elements" in society "a way to express their views so that they will not have to resort to destabilizing demonstrations and mass protests in order to air their grievances and get redress."

Despite the loosening, no one here believes that democracy is about to pop up in China. Chinese police still routinely arrest dissidents and hassle journalists. A Western observer, discussing the intellectual ferment in the capital, casually noted that he expected the Communist Party to dominate politics for the next 20 years.

Xu Youyu, a philosopher at the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences who recently published a treatise calling for liberalism in China, acknowledged that he and his followers have no concrete program for political change in China. "It's too early," he said.

Mr. Xu and other Chinese intellectuals caution that the current freedom to debate has not surpassed the heady days of 1988 and early 1989 when change was in the air. Still, they acknowledge that 10 years of economic reforms and exposure to Western thoght have transformed the Chinese.

The level of debate is more sophisticated. No longer are discussions modeled on Cultural Revolution struggle sessions where white is white and black is black; Chinese intellectuals are starting to embrace the grays of evolutionary change.

Hot topics these days revolve around the possible. In 1988, the talk was of splitting the government and the party. That soon died. These days the talk is of limiting and exposing police brutality — perhaps more attainable.

Ten years ago, some newspapers — like Shanghai's now defunct World Economic Herald — pushed the envelope under the protection of liberal party factions. These days the press is restless not so much because it is backed by political schemers but because editors realize that scoops sell papers.

A closer look at the China Development Union underscores some of the ambiguities of the current debate.

The organization is registered under the China Cultural Exchange Co., which, according to Chinese sources, is associated with the Ministry of State Security. Why would a research institute that appears to be advocating political change be linked with one of China's most feared organs of state control?

"There are three possibilities," said a Western observer. "Either it's a stooge for the government, a kind of 'Hundred Flowers' operation designed to lure ont government critics so they can be identified. It also could be a real organization dedicated to political change. Then again it could be a combination, a little of both."

Ed Wray/The Associated Press

Anwar Ibrahim, the recently fired deputy prime minister of Malaysia, speaking to 10,000 people in Penang Province on the first stop of his nationwide tour.

Ousted No. 2 Tours Malaysia to Cheers

Thousands Defy Law to Hear Him

By Thomas Fuller
International Herald Tribune

ALOR SETAR, Malaysia—There is a law in Malaysia that no more than four people can congregate in public without a police permit.

Anwar Ibrahim, who until two weeks ago was the country's second most powerful politician, clearly broke that law over the weekend, crisscrossing the country and greeting tens of thousands of supporters in what was his first trip outside the capital since being dismissed as deputy prime minister earlier this month.

"I think this is the beginning of something," said Wahab Long, a businessman who came to see Mr. Anwar speak in his hometown of Cerok Tok Kun, one of three stops on the former deputy prime minister's itinerary. "This is the beginning of not being afraid."

Prime Minister Mahathir bin Mohamad, who dismissed Mr. Anwar two weeks ago, has said that Mr. Anwar is courting arrest by giving nightly speeches to his supporters.

"If he disrupts public order, we will take action," Mr. Mahathir said Saturday.

That did not seem to hold back the crowds over the weekend. At Mr. Anwar's second stop on Saturday — a mosque and religious school in the northwest state of Kedah — mosque officials estimated the crowd at 60,000 to 80,000 people.

Mr. Anwar was hoarse and looked exhausted leaving the rally in the early hours of Sunday morning.

"They said I only have support in the urban quarters," he said, walking down the steps of the mosque. "This is a pure rural setting, and yon can see the enthusiasm."

The turnont was all the more surprising because it took place in Mahathir territory: the mosque is just a few kilometers from the birthplace and constituency of the prime minister.

Thousands of supporters converged by car and motorcycle on the obscure religious school situated on a dark and narrow road far from any major town. Without any significant police presence or organization, supporters got stuck in heavy traffic and abandoned their cars in the middle of the road.

Guided often only by starlight, a crowd of thousands of people walked 8 kilometers (5 miles) in the dark, weaving to avoid the abandoned cars and motor scooters.

It was a somewhat surreal pilgrimage that had Mr. Anwar's wife, Wan Azizah, stumbling for words to describe it.

"I think this phenomenon is unseen before in Malaysia," she said, rolling down the window of car before leaving the mosque.

Mr. Amir, 26, a rice farmer from a nearby village, said most of the people he knows support Mr. Anwar. "Anwar has more credihility than Mahathir because of his knowledge of Islam," he said.

Until he was fired, Mr. Anwar was Mr. Mahathir's anointed successor. His sudden ouster two weeks ago on the grounds of "bad morals," left Mr. Mahathir, 73, without a clear successor.

Mr. Anwar is currently under investigation for a series of crimes including sedition and treason.

Many people who came to listen to Mr. Anwar speak said they could not believe that a man who was deputy prime minister of the country one day could all of a sudden be under investigation for so many allegations.

"If you accuse someone you must have strong evidence," said a civil servant attending the rally. "In the coffee shops people say this is nonsense." Mr. Mahathir said Saturday that Malaysians would understand why Mr. Anwar was dismissed as soon as Mr. Anwar's case is heard in court. "A lot more things will be exposed," he said.

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BRIEFLY

Cambodians March in Protest

PHNOM PENH — Thousands of protesters calling for the removal of Prime Minister Hun Sen braved a heavy clampdown Sunday and marched through the capital to cheers from residents, who threw them food and honked car horns in support.

But as night fell, hursts of gunfire rang out in the vicinity of the U.S. Embassy, where many of the marchers had ended up. At least one man, a motorcycle driver, was hit in the leg hy several hullets. The gunfire appeared to come from supporters of Mr. Hun Sen and their allies, the riot police.

The enthusiastic response for the protesters contrasted with indifference and muttered insults given earlier in the day to a larger crowd of Hun Sen supporters. *(AP)*

Burma Activist Is Threatened

BANGKOK — The vice chairman of the National League for Democracy, the political party nf the Burmese dissident Daw Aung San Suu Kyi, was threatened with arrest in an article that appeared in a government-run newspaper Sunday.

The New Light of Myanmar newspaper said that U Tin Oo had violated the terms of his 1995 parole from prison and would have to serve out the remainder of his sentence if he continued to violate laws.

The National League for Democracy said earlier thi week thst the military had arrested 702 of its members since May; more than half the arrests took place this week as the government sought to prevent the party from convening Parliament. The league won 82 percent nf the seats in a 1990 election the military refused to honor. *(AP)*

For the Record

Water levels in Bangladesh dropped further on Sunday, taking more pressure off a key embankment protecting more than one million people on the eastern fringe of the capital, Dhaka, officials said. But the death toll after more than two months of flooding rose to 950 with 70 people believed drowned. *(Reuters)*

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Another Shooting in Tehran Adds to Tensions

By Douglas Jehl
New York Times Service

TEHRAN — Gunmen attempted to shoot a powerful Iranian official on Sunday, firing into his office window.

The shooting added to uneasiness as tensions mounted between Iran and Afghanistan over the slaying by Taleban troops of Iranian diplomats.

The official, Mohsen Rafiqdoust, was reported by Iranian news agencies to have escaped serious injury.

The gunmen opened fire from hills overlooking Mr. Rafiqdoust's office in a high-rise building, the headquarters of a state foundatioo aiding victims of the Iran-Iraq conflict in the early 1980s.

The attempt to kill the onetime head of the Revolutionary Guards was the latest in a series of assaults on prominent Iranians, including the slaying last month of a former prison director, Assadollah Lajevardi.

At the same time, Iranian attention remained fixed on Afghanistan as the militant Islamic Taleban movement was reported to have captured the central Afghan city of Bamiyan, the last major stronghold held by the Iranian-backed opposition militia.

At least nine Iranian diplomats were killed by Taleban fighters when the town of Mazar-i-Sharif was overrun last month. Iran warned that a Taleban victory in Bamiyan might be followed by similar killings.

The Taleban leader, Mullah Mohammed Omar, sought to dispel such concern Sunday night, issuing a statement saying that civilians would be free to leave Bamiyan, the Afghan Islamic Press news agency reported.

But largely Shiite Muslim Iran, which has deployed tens of thousands of troops along the Afghan border, has not eased its threats to avenge the deaths of its diplomats.

Tehran has echoed accusations by international human rights groups that the Taleban, a purist Sunni Muslim militia force, may have killed large numbers of Shiite civilians.

Iran's top security body said Saturday that the country had the right to take "every appropriate action" to ensure peace and security.

The internal and external developments were given prominence on Iranian news broadcasts, which featured video footage of a broken window in Mr. Rafiqdoust's office and claims by anti-Taleban forces that Pakistani warplanes had attacked Bamiyan as part of the Taleban assault.

There was no clear link between the attack on Mr. Rafiqdoust and the tensions with Afghanistan.

No one had claimed responsibility for the assassination attempt by evening. But most of the recent terrorist attacks, including the murder of Mr. Lajevardi, have been carried out by a major Iranian opposition group, the Mujahidin Khalq.

Still, the latest attack, which targeted the heavily-guarded compound of Iran's richest and most powerful government foundation, could give new ammunition to Iranians pressing for confrontation with the Taleban. Even before Sunday, the unusual intensity of recent violence in Teheran, including two bombings, prompted a wave of finger-pointing in the press.

Commentators have asserted that such attacks could have been conducted only from the Taleban-controlled territory of Afghanistan, along the eastern frontiers of Iran.

Mohammed Sayyad/The Associated Press

Foreign Minister Ismail Cem of Turkey, left, meeting President Mohammed Khatami on Sunday in Tehran to begin three days of talks.

In Germany, a Business-Led Agenda

By Alan Cowell
New York Times Service

BONN — This country's most important election in decades will take place Sept. 27, and the striking thing is this: Whoever wins will inherit a land where the pace has already been set for them, not so much by politicians as by the barons of big business.

Almost nine years after the fall of the Berlin Wall, that is not entirely a surprise: As in the United States or Britain, ideology has lost its primacy, yielding to a contest among rival politicians to define and capture the post-ideological center.

But in Germany, there is another departure as well. This has long been the land of the cartel, of compacts and consensus that brought workers into the boardrooms and, at the same time, bound banks and businesses and politicians of all stripes in a sheltered covenant of enormous prosperity.

NEWS ANALYSIS

But the compact was underpinned by a huge and costly social network that gradually hampered Germany's competitiveness. And these days, many large companies have simply decided to pursue their own interests within and beyond Germany's borders, often supplanting the politicians in framing the way Germans and foreigners alike perceive the German nation.

Consider, for example, U.S.-German relations, which were once propelled almost exclusively by Cold War security considerations; if Germany prospered, it was as an ally and a showcase of capitalism, under the U.S. economic as well as nuclear umbrella.

But by May, the relationship had clearly taken on a new flavor; the takeover of Chrysler by Daimler-Benz showed a German assertiveness that had long been held in check. "This is clearly the result of the end of the Cold War and the globalized economy," a legislator in Bonn said.

The trans-Atlantic relationship, in which many politicians still tread gently as the deferential junior partner to Washington's military and political initiatives, has been retextured by the unmistakable whiff of German economic might. Key players in the New York publishing industry are owned by Germany's media giants; in recent years, German investment in the United States has created 600,000 American jobs and the figure is growing, according to the German Embassy in Washington.

In this land of export-driven prosperity, many companies have long seen their markets far beyond their borders: Bertelsmann, the media giant, does 70 percent of its business outside Germany; two-thirds of Daimler-Benz's annual revenue was earned outside Germany last year, and more than one-third of its stock is held by foreign investors.

Volkswagen now owns auto companies from the Czech Republic to Spain, BMW owns Britain's Rover and between the two of them, the companies just carved up Rolls-Royce and Bentley.

This, then, is the landscape in which Germany's politicians and business executives operate today — a landscape in which big business is far more prepared to take the initiative, leaving politicians to plsy catch-up.

German companies "are responding to the exigencies of the market and they are doing it rather late in the game," said Josef Joffe, a senior commentator at the newspaper Suddeutsche Zeitung in Munich.

But, he said, there was an underlying pattern: "Big business is separating from the state and proceeding on its own path. What these firms are saying is 'We are going to follow our own interests and therefore going our own way.'"

Another way to look at the change is through the lens of European unity. This goal began as a politicians' dream, but today the vision is being realized by the money men. A vast single market is in place, and its moves toward a single currency in particular are inspiring German companies to seek economies of scale on a Europewide platform.

This, in turn, has led them to take a sometimes vocal stake in their new hosts' business — and politics.

Michael Kappeler/Reuters

A boy in Bavaria watching his father vote Sunday in Nesselwang. The state elections gave Chancellor Helmut Kohl a boost nationally.

When the German-owned Rover car company in Britain announced plans to reduce its work force by 1,500 people this summer, a German executive bluntly told the British government that the layoffs were a direct result of British economic policy, as if be had a rightful claim to a voice in shaping it. It was a claim oo German statesman would have thought to make, at least in puhlic.

It is no surprise, either, that, in all of Europe, Germany has most at stake in Russia's crisis. History and geography may condemn Berlin and Moscow to tug central Europe between them, but the bottom line this time really is a bottom line: German banks have some $30 billion in state-guaranteed credits threatened by Russia's tailspin. That exposure — and Germany's reluctance to extend it — dominates German policy.

Of course, the exposure itself is a hangover from the close relationship between politicians and big mooey. In the early 1990s, Chancellor Helmut Kohl encouraged banks to lend in an overoptimistic effort to cement Russia's lurch into market-driven democracy. As a result, some 90 percent of the loans are backed hy state guarantees.

But oow, faced with the Russian meltdown, the bottom line has reasserted itself. Without reforms in Moscow, Mr. Kohl said, "It will not be possible to mobilize money either from international financial organizations or from Germany."

And within Germany the likely consequences of Germany's international corporatism have left politicians feeling queasy that, as a former auto executive remarked, "politics has lost the primacy."

GERMANY: *A Small Boost for Kohl*

Continued from Page 1

During the campaign, Mr. Stoiber rarely uttered Mr. Kohl's name and emphasized his proud stewardship of Bavaria's flourishing economy. He touted Bavaria as "the champions of Germany" and stressed it enjoyed the country's lowest unemployment, highest investment in new technologies and the best education system.

Mr. Schroeder complimented Mr. Stoiber on his achievements and insisted that the Bavarian results should offer no consolatioo for Mr. Kohl because he had virtually no impact in the campaign.

"This was a state election that met my expectations if oot my hopes," Mr. Schroeder said. "But I'm sure the result of the federal election will look different because the issue will be whether or not we want to keep a hurned-out chancellor in power."

The Christian Social Unioo has governed Bavaria with an absolute majority since 1962 and has been part of every postwar government. Political commentators said dropping below the 50 percent threshold would have dealt a crushing blow to the party's prestige and to Mr. Kohl's re-election chances.

But Mr. Stoiber's antagonistic relationship with the chancellor over the years leaves open doubts about whether Mr. Kohl will benefit personally from the Christian Social Unioo's victory. Apart from his dismay about the demise of the Deutsche mark, the Bavarian leader has often disagreed with Mr. Kohl's government policies and has promoted himself as a potential successor.

Early returns showed the Greens would maintain their position as the state's third biggest party and score slightly above the 5 percent mark required to be represented in the assembly. The Free Democrats, who are allied with the Christian Democrats in the national government, fell to one of their worst-ever results and will hold no seats.

BRIEFLY

Saudi Crown Prince Begins World Tour

RIYADH — Crown Prince Abdullah ibn Abdulaziz traveled Sunday to London at the start of a world tour that will also take him to France, the United States, Japan, China, South Korea and Pakistan.

Prince Abdullah, in a departure statement carried by the official news agency SPA, said his tour would aim to clear up "misunderstandings over Islam, which rejects fanaticism and racism."

"What is happening today on the international and Islamic scene is very serious," said the prince, referring to acts of violence by Islamic militants. "The religion of more than one billion Muslims is in the dock." *(AFP)*

Sailor Who Seized Sub Kills Himself

MOSCOW — An armed conscript who seized a Russian nuclear-powered submarine after killing eight of his fellow crew members committed suicide late Friday night, the Defense Ministry said on Saturday.

A spokesman confirmed Russian news agency reports that the sailor, Alexander Kuzminykh, 19, killed himself at 11.45 P.M. Moscow time. He gave oo further details.

Mr. Kuzminkykh had barricaded himself in the torpedo room of the submarine at the Skalisty base near the Arctic port of Murmansk on Friday morning. *(Reuters)*

Amazon Fire Threat

RIO DE JANEIRO — A year after the Brazilian government dismissed studies warning that parts of the Amazon rain forest were becoming so dry they could burn uncontrollably, fires have become a greater threat than ever to areas of intact rain forest and to indigenous peoples, according to environmental groups that monitor the Amazon.

The fires are set by ranchers and farmers to clear land for grazing and planting, but are burning out of control at an alarming rate, environmental groups say, due in large part to the drying effect of El Niño.

Last year, 7,800 square miles (20,300 square kilometers) of Amazon rain forest caught fire, the Woods Hole Institute in Massachusetts said. *(NYT)*

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Palestinians And Israelis Still Far Apart

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt — Dennis Ross, the U.S. Middle East envoy, said Sunday that a wide gap still existed between the Israelis and the Palestinians.

Mr. Ross met with President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt near the port city of Alexandria to update him on his latest talks with the Palestinian leader, Yasser Arafat, and Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu of Israel.

"I would say at this point that there are still many issues that have to be worked through on all the parts of our initiative," Mr. Ross said at a joint news conference with the Egyptian foreign minister, Amr Moussa.

He said there were areas shere "some progress was made, but there are also other areas where there are differences that have to be overcome." He did not elaborate.

His meetings with Mr. Arafat and Mr. Netanyahu came against a tense backdrop of clashes between Palestinians and Israeli forces after Israel's killing of two wanted Hamas fugitives.

The Palestinians claimed that the killings were timed to doom Mr. Ross's mission.

Mr. Moussa criticized the killings and urged restraint on both sides. He said, however, the necessary "calm atmosphere cannot come only with a Palestinian commitment, but should also be an Israeli one, particularly where extremist settlers are concerned."

Talks between Israel and the Palestinians stalled more than a year and a half ago after Israel announced that it was going ahead with constructioo of a new Jewish neighborhood in Arab east Jerusalem.

The two sides have been haggling over the American initiative.

Egypt, which signed a peace treaty with Israel in 1979, has been a mediator in Middle East peace negotiations.

Mr. Ross left later for Jerusalem.

Mr. Netanyahu, meanwhile, warned on Sunday of severe reprisals if Hamas carried out bomb attacks to avenge the killings of two of its leading militants.

"Israel will respond severely if Hamas goes ahead with its threat to carry ont large scale attacks," Mr. Netanyahu told a cabinet meeting, as Israeli police went on top alert across the country.

"We will not tolerate attacks against our citizens and will hit the killer organizations hard," Mr. Netanyahu said in response to Hamas threats to carry out "painful" reprisals for Thursday's killing by Israeli commandos of the militants Adel and Imad Awadallah.

Israeli Army radio said police reinforcements had been deployed to major cities across the country to guard bus stations, commercial centers, schools and other poteotial targets.

Israel has sealed off the West Bank and the Gaza Strip amid fears of attacks by Hamas, which has killed scores of Israelis in bomb attacks in the past.

More than 100 Palestinians were hurt by Israeli gunfire during violent protests on the West Bank on Saturday against the killings, according to Palestinian sources. *(AP, AFP)*

Yoav Lemmer/Agence France-Presse

Israeli soldiers turning back Palestinians trying to get to work Sunday at a roadblock near Bethlehem. The West Bank and the Gaza Strip were closed after Israeli forces killed two Hamas fugitives.

هكذا من الأصل

Can Clinton Survive? / *The View From Abroad*

Lurid Washington Scandal Provides More Grist for Internationa

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — Newspapers around the world devoted extraordinary space Sunday to the crisis in Washington over lurid details of President Bill Clinton's encounters with a former White House intern, Monica Lewinsky.

Many editorial writers concluded that Mr. Clinton would remain in office, despite what the independent counsel Kenneth Starr says is a raft of impeachable offenses. "More than ever, the Comeback Kid seems determined to fight," the French weekly Journal du Dimanche headlined.

"More perhaps than any politician in history, he has the guile and stamina" to survive, opined The Sunday Telegraph of London. "But if he does, it will be a victory for the political art rather than a victory for honor."

In contrast, the English-language South China Morning Post in Hong Kong said that "the time has come for Bill Clinton to stop apologizing and resign himself to the fact that his fight for survival has reached its end."

Many abhorred the graphic detail in Mr. Starr's report. The major Japanese daily Asahi Shimbun called it "vivid and disgusting" and bemoaned the damage done to the U.S. president at a time when world leadership is needed.

"President Clinton's sex scandal has none of the political aspects of Watergate," the paper said, but concluded that "if this damages the credibility of American politics as well as the leadership of President Clinton, it can no longer be treated as a personal problem."

In an editorial titled "Hell is American," the French center-left daily Le Monde, which ran a 16-page supplement, called the Starr investigation a "new McCarthyism, in which the panicked fear of communism is replaced by the fear of sexuality."

It was the question weighed on editorial pages, in government offices and in on-line forums around the globe, as analysts sought to assess the impact of the Starr report on world markets, politics and psyches.

The salacious details of Mr. Clinton's exploits gave headline writers a field day. "Sex, Lies and Impeachment" and "Comeback Kid Plots Moves in Last Chance Saloon" were two of the headlines in The Times of London. "Cigar Sex. Phone Sex. Pizza Sex" read the triple-decker on the front page of The Sun, the most-read daily in Britain.

But much of the world's press and many international leaders approached the uproar with almost funereal somberness. In a season of international economic gloom, financial and political meltdown in Russia, heightened nuclear anxiety in South Asia, terrorism and war in Africa and growing uncertainty about the future on every continent, many eyes had looked to the only remaining superpower to maintain some semblance of stability. Now that hope is diminished.

Bulls Marquez/The Associated Press

A young man in Beijing reading the coverage of the Starr report on Sunday in Beijing Youth Daily. The paper, posted on a billboard, was the only Chinese newspaper that published an article on the report.

"There is no doubt that a weakened presidency, its energy to deal with global issues sapped, is bad news for the world," The Straits Times in Singapore said.

Chancellor Helmut Kohl of Germany, fighting for re-election, took time out from campaigning to warn, "It is of the utmost importance that the only world power fully live up to its duties."

The overriding concern for many is the potential impact of instability in Washington on already unsteady economies.

"Who can see clearly when a sexual virtuoso intern in the White House weighs more heavily on the markets than the economic achievements of whole countries and regions?" asked the largest daily newspaper in Hungary, Nepszabadsag.

And in Mexico, where the stock market and peso have reached all-time lows in the past several days, the Mexico City daily La Jornada — in an editorial headlined "Justice, morality, politics, business" — fretted that the Mexican economy could crumple even further because of "a very peculiar combination of a strict respect for justice, a hypocritical moral puritanism and the revenge of a sector of the right."

In Russia, which has a collapsing economy and a crippled government and where mem[illegible] said to have [illegible] legislative bu[illegible] but ignored [illegible] Even the thre[illegible] ceedings was [illegible] straightforward [illegible] main newspaper[illegible]

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The scandal hold[illegible] for some world lead[illegible] Minister Keizo Obu[illegible] scheduled to make [illegible] United States next w[illegible] over the prospect of [illegible] noring Mr. Obuchi a[illegible] Clinton with question[illegible] during a joint news c[illegible]

But Prime Ministe[illegible] Britain, who is also s[illegible] with Mr. Clinton this [illegible] the president as soon as [illegible] report broke, spent 3[illegible] miserating with him and [illegible] his spokesman informed [illegible] of the supportive call.

CLINTON: *Leading Republicans Express Anger With the President's Aggressive Defense*

Continued from Page 1

refused to resign — which the president and his aides have said he will never do — then "I think he's in real trouble." He also expressed serious concern about the president's ability to exert global leadership at a time when he is so profoundly occupied with rescuing his presidency.

Asked if Mr. Clinton would be impeached, Mr. DeLay said on NBC, "It certainly looks that way."

Another senior Republican, Senator Orrin Hatch of Utah, said he had spoken with Mr. Clinton by phone Sunday morning. Like Mr. Lott and Mr. DeLay, Mr. Hatch urged Clinton to "get rid of this legalism stuff" and "quit splitting legal hairs."

With the serious allegations facing Mr. Clinton now public, reaction to the extensive, and often intimate, details provided by Mr. Starr is forming on two critical fronts: among the people and in Congress.

As for Congress, lawmakers on both sides of the aisle have expressed revulsion and dismay for the behavior Mr. Starr's report describes. Yet no large-scale defections have appeared from the Democrats' emerging party line that while Mr. Clinton's behavior, as described by Mr. Starr, might have been despicable, it does not merit impeachment; or the Republicans' view that the charges, in any case, are serious enough to warrant possible impeachment.

"I do not think the president should be impeached," said Representative David Bonior, Democrat of Michigan and the minority whip.

"The president's personal behavior, inappropriate, offensive as it is, is being weighed by the American people and by members of Coogress with his job performance," he said, adding, "He has done a good job for this country."

Mr. Bonior said that a censure of Mr. Clinton, a public rebuke by Congress, seemed to him to be "a very real option."

While a decision on whether to move ahead with impeachment — a point reached only twice, and in this century only with President Richard Nixon — rests with the House, legislators are sure to pay heed to voters' feelings. Many of them traveled to home districts over the weekend to campaign ahead of the Nov. 3 midterm elections.

Public reaction is still forming, and remains subject to volatile changes, but an early opinion poll showed that Mr. Clinton still maintains close to a 60-percent level of public support for his job performance. A weekend poll for CNN found that 66 percent of Americans said Mr. Clinton should serve out his term, compared with 31 percent who said he should not.

The drama that began Jan. 21 with sensational allegations that Mr. Clinton had had a sexual relationship with Ms. Lewinsky reached a crucial point last week when Mr. Starr forwarded his findings about the case to Congress.

He mapped out, in intimate detail, the story of a relationship that began in November 1995 and included sexual encounters between the president and Ms. Lewinsky, who was then a White House intern.

The map for coming days and weeks is less clear. The only certain date on the schedule that may affect Mr. Clinton's fate is Sept. 28. By then the House Judiciary Committee is supposed to complete a preliminary review of more than 2,000 pages of supplementary material in the Starr report and decide whether to delete references to some individuals.

A Republican member of the committee, Bill McCollum of Florida, outlined this rough scenario for how Congress will proceed: After the committee finishes its review of the Starr materials, he said, it would hope to forward a recommendation to the full House, before it recesses in October, on whether to hold impeachment hearings.

He said he thought that if hearings were held then Congress would return for a special session, beginning before the Nov. 3 elections but lasting until well afterward.

David Kendall, Mr. Clinton's private attorney, and Charles Ruff, the White House counsel, faced heavy questioning about the legalisms they used to say that while Mr. Clinton had not been truthful when he denied having had sexual relations with Ms. Lewinsky, he had not committed perjury.

Mr. Ruff and other Clinton aides who appeared on television Sunday continued to argue that the Starr report was a political document full of unnecessarily salacious details but lacking support for the allegations that Mr. Clinton committed perjury, obstructed justice, tampered with witnesses or abused his power.

Several Democrats embraced the spirit of calls from some Republicans for Mr. Clinton to drop his legalistic insistence that he did not commit perjury and submit to congressional censure for his attempts to hide his affair with Ms. Lewinsky.

Leon Panetta, a former White House chief of staff, told The Washington Post that it was time "to stop the legal quibbling about whether he lied about that sexual relationship."

"It's clear he misled the country," he said. "He needs to cooperate with Congress, not engage in the same tactics he has for the last seven months."

Senator Bob Kerrey, Democrat of Nebraska, echoed Mr. DeLay's comment that it was inconsistent for the president to confess to having sinned yet announce that his lawyers would proceed to defend him vigorously.

"The president's lawyer and the president are now saying two different things," Mr. Kerrey said on CNN.

Mayor Edward Rendell of Philadelphia, a Democrat and ally of Mr. Clinton's, told The Post, "If I were calling signals for the representatives, I'd have the congressional leaders say, 'What the president did was horrible and reprehensible, but it had nothing to do with his office. So we want a unanimous vote to censure him and then get on with the business of the country.' "

Mr. Rendell added, however, that partisan division in Washington was so profound that "there's probably zero chance of that happening."

Representative John Dingell, a Democrat of Michigan who is the senior member of the House, said the Starr report should have been "delivered in a plain paper wrapper," saying of the independent counsel, "He was overly interested in matters involving sex."

Mr. Dingell said that Mr. Starr had "a few things of his own to answer for," including an "association with right-wing causes."

Meanwhile, Mr. Ruff said that Mr. Clinton "is running the country, is trying to move his agenda forward."

"He's worried about Social Security, he's worried about peace in Northern Ireland," he added. "That's where his mind is, that's where his efforts are. There's no reason for him to step aside."

Shock and consternation over the Starr report's depiction of Mr. Clinton has led to some questions that would have been surprising only weeks ago.

Mr. Ruff was asked by an NBC interviewer whether Mr. Clinton would consider invoking the terms of the 25th Amendment of the constitution to, in effect, take an extended leave of absence and turn over the reins of government to Vice President Al Gore. The amendment deals with presidential "disability" and inability to discharge the duties of office. Mr. Ruff said there was no such consideration.

■ **Chirac Telephones Clinton**

President Jacques Chirac of France telephoned Mr. Clinton on Sunday to express his friendship and hopes that the president would be able to carry out his duties to the full, a spokeswoman said, according to a Reuters report from Paris.

The two spoke for 30 minutes about various subjects, including Iraq, Russia and Kosovo, the spokeswoman, Catherine Colonna, said.

Mr. Chirac also stressed "his esteem and friendship for President Clinton in the personal ordeal he is going through."

"At a time when the world is confronted with serious political and financial uncertainty, it is essential for all of us that the president of the United States is able to carry out his duties fully," she quoted Mr. Chirac as saying.

Richard Ellis/Reuters

Representative Maxine Waters supporting Mr. Clinton on Sunday.

Linda Tripp Faces Investigation by Starr

By George Lardner Jr.
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Linda Tripp, whose tapes triggered the investigation that now endangers Bill Clinton's presidency, is herself under investigation by Kenneth Starr, the independent counsel.

Preliminary FBI tests of "several" of the tape recordings Ms. Tripp made of her telephone conversations with Monica Lewinsky show signs of having been doplicated, Mr. Starr said in his report to the House. Beyond that, Mr. Starr said, one of the apparently duplicated tapes "was produced by a recorder that was stopped and restarted during the recording process."

Ms. Tripp, who befriended Ms. Lewinsky at the Pentagon and then recorded the younger woman's accounts of her sexual encounters with the president, turned over 27 tapes to Mr. Starr in January, four of which proved to be inaudible or blank. Ms. Tripp testified that the tapes she gave the independent counsel's office were the original recordings. She also testified that she knew nothing about any duplications, "though others had access to or control over the tapes at times before they were turned over," according to the report.

Since the FBI's preliminary findings raise questions about the reliability and authenticity of at least one recording, Mr. Starr said, they also "raise questions about the accuracy of Ms. Tripp's testimony regarding her handling of the tapes." He said his office was continuing to investigate the matter.

Ms. Tripp is already under investigation by a Maryland grand jury for possible violation of state law prohibiting the taping of telephone conversations without the consent of those being taped. She would not comment on Mr. Starr's report until she has had a chance to read it, one of her lawyers, Joe Murtha, said Friday.

REBUTTAL: *President's Lawyers Denounce Starr's 'Hit-and-Run Smear Campaign'*

Continued from Page 1

oral sex performed on him was not included in the definition of sexual relations used in the Jones deposition. The fact that Mr. Starr's report disagreed with Mr. Clinton's "linguistic parsing" was not "the stuff of which criminal prosecutions — and surely impeachment proceedings — are made," the White House document said.

The fact that Mr. Clinton and Ms. Lewinsky disagreed on whether he touched her breasts and genitalia — actions that would fall under the definition of sexual relations in the Jones deposition — does not constitute perjury, his lawyers argued, because there is no evidence that Mr. Clinton "knowingly and intentionally gave false testimony."

On the issue of exchanging gifts and meetings alone, the president's lawyers say Mr. Clinton never flatly denied the possibility and said the independent counsel's office was upset simply because Mr. Clinton was not more forthcoming. Based on that standard, the president's lawyers said, "There is not much that is safe from a perjury prosecution."

The document calls allegations that Mr. Clinton obstructed justice by attempting to conceal the gifts he had given to Ms. Lewinsky "wholly unfounded and simply absurd." The president's lawyers said Mr. Clinton was never worried about the issue of gifts because "be frequently exchanges gifts with friends."

They also note that Ms. Lewinsky's testimony on the gift issue was contradicted by Betty Currie, the president's secretary, who retrieved some of those gifts from Ms. Lewinsky's apartment. "The president did not direct or encourage Ms. Currie's activities regarding the gifts," the White House rebuttal said.

The creation of a cover story to conceal an improper sexual relationship "is not unusual and not an obstruction of justice," the rebuttal said. The president never encouraged Ms. Lewinsky to lie, nor does the Starr report assert that Mr. Clinton urged her to file a false affidavit about their relationship in the Jones lawsuit, his attorneys said.

The Starr report included new information and assertions about the affair and the investigation. Among them:

- Mr. Clinton himself informed Ms. Lewinsky that she would be called as a witness in the Jones case during a 2 A.M. telephone call to her Watergate apartment on Dec. 17. She had appeared on a witness list provided to Mr. Clinton's lawyer on Dec. 5 and she would not be served with a subpoena until Dec. 19.
- Mr. Clinton met with his personal secretary, Betty Currie, on a second, previously undisclosed occasion after his Jones deposition in which prosecutors said he appeared to be coaching her to agree with his false characterization of his relationship with Ms. Lewinsky. The president testified that he did not recall that meeting.
- Mr. Clinton asked the White House chief of staff, Erskine Bowles, to help provide a job reference for Ms. Lewinsky as late as January, shortly before the Starr investigation was launched.
- Mr. Clinton was told two weeks before he admitted to the affair that the stain on a blue dress that Ms. Lewinsky provided authorities had in fact tested positive for semen. Investigators took a sample of Mr. Clinton's blood on Aug. 3 and it later matched the DNA on the dress. Mr. Starr contends in the report that Mr. Clinton's knowledge that prosecutors possessed the DNA evidence spurred his decision to confess on Aug. 17.

The Starr report also alleged that Mr. Clinton's effort to help Ms. Lewinsky find a job in New York — and the involvement Vernon Jordan Jr., a friend and attorney, in that search — represented an obstruction of justice. The White House response argued that Ms. Lewinsky, not the president, first suggested that Mr. Clinton help in finding her a job — and that the effort began long before it was clear she would be subpoenaed in the Jones case.

The president's lawyers said that "it may be" Mr. Starr's "view that the president should have cast Ms. Lewinsky off and refused to assist her in any way, simply because the Jones case was filed." But "fortunately," they added, "the law requires no such callous absurdity."

Mr. Clinton's legal advisers described Mr. Starr's allegation that the president obstructed justice by attempting to influence a witness — citing his meeting with Mrs. Currie the day after his Jones deposition — as "the product of extraordinary overreaching and pejorative conjecture." Mrs. Currie, they said, was not a witness in any proceeding at the time and Mr. Clinton did not know that Mr. Starr's office had just expanded its long Whitewater investigation to include the relationship with Ms. Lewinsky.

The president's lawyers were similarly dismissive of Mr. Starr's findings that Mr. Clinton obstructed justice by denying to his aides that he had a sexual relationship with Ms. Lewinsky and by refusing six invitations to testify voluntarily.

The attorneys also contested claims by Mr. Starr that Mr. Clinton had abused the powers of his office by throwing up legal roadblocks in the past eight months, including claims of executive privilege and attorney-client privilege.

Where to Find the Reports on the Internet

Internet links to the full report by Kenneth Starr and two White House rebuttals are available at the IHT web site: *www.iht.com.*

The reports and related text can also be found at *www.washingtonpost.com* and at *www.nytimes.com.*

OPTIONS: *As Clinton Waits for Public Opinion to Coalesce, Any Quick Steps Are Seen as Highly Unlikely*

Continued from Page 1

Harried and humiliated, faced with months of political combat growing out of his involvement with Monica Lewinsky, dependent for his survival on Democratic legislators who fear for their political skins, Mr. Clinton would be superhuman if he did not even for a moment consider relinquishing the presidency.

His close friends say that's not his way. One intimate adviser says, "Look at his record; he never quits, even when it might make sense."

But they said exactly the same thing about Mr. Nixon a quarter-century ago.

Several senators and congressmen, mostly Republicans, have issued calls for his resignation, as have some major newspapers, including The Atlanta Constitution, The Denver Post, the Philadelphia Inquirer, and The Des Moines Register.

For the moment, the White House has settled on the all-guns-blazing approach. The White House press secretary, Michael McCurry, flatly ruled out resignation. Mr. Clinton himself said Friday, "I have authorized my lawyers to mount a vigorous defense, using all available appropriate arguments."

The report of the independent counsel, Kenneth Starr, report was described as a lurid attempt, motivated by pure partisanship, "to humiliate the president and force him from office."

Impeachment, they said, was intended only to punish "the most serious form of wrongdoing," and the president's sexual promiscuity was "personal, not impeachable."

They firmly rejected charges that Mr. Clinton had committed perjury, tampered with witnesses or obstructed justice.

In those contentions lies the heart of a defense that would make protracted, probably bitly partisan congressional proceedings inevitable. The question is, How long will Mr. Clinton have the stomach for all of that? It would take a heavy toll on him, his family, his staff, his party and his program.

If the president chooses to fight on, for a time or to the very end, his capacity to exercise the powers of the presidency would inevitably wane, as the fight with Congress absorbed his attention and his energies. At some point along the way, resignation might seem an increasingly appealing way out.

There are evident arguments in favor of resignation. It would stanch the bleeding, and let Mr. Clinton recover from his wounds. He would retain his pension and Secret Service protection and he would be entitled to government-paid staff, all of which he would lose if convicted by the Senate. He could busy himself organizing a presidential library.

But resignation runs against the American grain. One of the things that sets U.S. government apart from parliamentary government is that presidents do not usually resign when they lose the confidence of the legislature. Sometimes they decide not to seek another term; sometimes they seek one and lose. But they do not resign. Mr. Nixon was the sole exception in two centuries.

Presidents worry about precedents that might hobble their successors, and resignation by any president, like impeachment and conviction, sets a precedent by defining types of behavior that are unacceptable in the Oval Office. Mr. Clinton's lawyers and advisers express concerns not unlike that voiced at the height of the Watergate crisis by one of Mr. Nixon's defenders, Representative Charles Wiggins, who represented Mr. Nixon's former congressional district.

"Just what is abusive conduct?" Mr. Wiggins asked. "I suggest that it is an empty phrase, having meaning only in terms of what we pour into it."

By voting to impeach, be continued, the House "would embed in our constitutional history for the first time, for the very first time, the principle that a president may be impeached because of the view of Congress that he has abused his powers, although he may have acted in violation of no law."

In this president's case, there is another strong disincentive: Judging from the intensely prosecutorial tone of Mr. Starr's report to Congress, Mr. Clinton would almost certainly face immediate indictment on several counts.

The constitution is silent on the question of whether a sitting president may be indicted, and Mr. Starr has chosen not to test that issue.

Only a pardon would shield Mr. Clinton from indictment if be were to resign. If he decided to fight things out on Capitol Hill, on the other hand, he would have a chance of mustering enough votes to avoid impeachment or conviction, thereby clinging to office, however diminished his powers.

So any consideration of resignation would probably have to await a clearer picture of the president's chances of surviving the coming assault in Congress.

POLITICAL N

Clinton Supported By Black Caucus

WASHINGTON — Even as many Democrats on Capitol Hill distanced themselves from President Bill Clinton after the independent counsel's report, members of the Congressional Black Caucus have emerged as his most ardent defenders.

Nearly half of the 63 Democrats who voted against releasing the report by the independent counsel, Kenneth Starr, were caucus members angry that Republicans rejected the White House's request to review the report before it was made public.

Several black Democrats in the House of Representatives noted in interviews on Friday, for example, that when the House censured the speaker, Newt Gingrich, on ethics charges, he was allowed a week to review the report. *(NYT)*

For Some, Details Are Too Explicit

WASHINGTON — The explicit sexual details throughout Kenneth Starr's impeachment report fueled intense criticism of the special prosecutor in some quarters and prompted some House members to second-guess their decision to quickly release the report over the Internet.

By Friday afternoon, some of Mr. Clinton's harshest critics were regretting their votes that morning to publicize the report, wondering aloud whether they had helped release pornography over the Internet.

"I've probably never read anything this graphic before," said Representative Mark Souder, Republican of Indiana, a staunch conservative who has called for Mr. Clinton's resignation. "I don't think anyone in this country is comfortable with such detailed probing of someone's sex life."

"These graphic details should be taken off the Internet," said Representative Clay Shaw Jr., Republican of Florida, who had voted earlier to put the report on the Internet. "We shouldn't have it all out there for kids to read." *(WP)*

Primaries Tuesday

WASHINGTON — Americans in eight states and the District of Columbia will vote in primaries Tuesday, setting the stage for November midterm elections that could be heavily influenced by White House scandal.

The primaries will be held in Connecticut, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New York, North Carolina, Rhode Island and the state of Washington. Candidates will be chosen for governor, Congress, state legislatures and lesser offices.

In the national capital, where the winner of the Democratic primary invariably wins, voters will effectively choosing their next mayor, to succeed Marion Barry. *(Reuters)*

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Can Clinton Survive?/ *The Puzzle of a Dangerous Liaison*

Starr Fails to Shed Light on a Key Mystery of the Affair: Why Risk It?

By Jill Abramson
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — She called him "Big Guy" and smuggled presents and notes to him in the Oval Office. He told her that she made him feel young and that he loved her energy and smile.

The relationship that Monica Lewinsky described to the grand jury convened by the Whitewater independent counsel, Kenneth Starr, began with furtive Oval Office kisses and sexual encounters but deepened into something that, at least to her, was deeply emotional. "I never expected to fall in love with the president," she testified. "I was surprised that I did."

President Bill Clinton has told prosecutors a somewhat different story. He said a relationship that began as a friendship became inappropriately intimate. "I never should have started it," he testified. He said he was deeply torn about the relationship, to the point that in describing one of their encounters, he said he "was sick after it was over."

But even after a long narrative that depicts their relationship in graphic detail, Mr. Starr's report to the House sheds little light on the central mystery at the heart of the sex and perjury investigation that has engulfed Mr. Clinton for the last eight months: Why would the most powerful man in the world risk such a dangerous liaison — under the noses of Secret Service agents and staff members — with a 21-year-old woman wearing the pink pass of a White House intern around her neck?

Often in her own words and with amazingly detailed recollections for dates and atmospherics, Ms. Lewinsky emerges from these pages as being aggressive, needy, besotted and demanding to the point of becoming extortionate.

For example, Ms. Lewinsky initiated the relationship in the fall of 1995, she said, during the shutdown of the U.S. government, with "intense flirting."

She lifted her jacket to give him a glimpse of her thong underwear. Within minutes they were kissing in an area near the Oval Office, she testified, and she swiftly began performing oral sex on him.

By their third sexual rendezvous, she worried that he did not remember her name. "Is this just about sex?" she asked him, "or do you have some interest in trying to get to know me as a person?"

The president laughed, Ms. Lewinsky told investigators, and said that "he cherishes the time" with her.

By the time she left that day, he "recited both my home number and my office number off the top of his head."

On another day, Ms. Lewinsky said, he suddenly kissed her. "This was another one of those occasions when I was babbling on about something, and he just kissed me, kind of to shut me up, I think," she testified.

But still, it was not until they had had some form of sex for the sixth time, and she was counting, that the two of them had their first "lengthy and personal conversation."

Her insecurities in those early days were seemingly offset by the calculating way in which she would later play the president's affection to her advantage, according to her testimony. Long after their brief interludes began, she wrote the president a letter threatening to disclose their relationship and pressed him hard for help getting a job.

Mr. Clinton emerges from the report in equally contradictory ways. Ms. Lewinsky sensed early on that he felt it was wrong to be involved with an intern. He broke off the relationship twice, only to resume sexual relations with her. Until 1997, toward the end of the relationship, he did not let her bring him to climax, telling her, at one point, that he did not trust her enough. And, after another encounter in which Ms. Lewinsky said the president soiled her dress, he said he felt sick.

The descriptions given by Mr. Clinton and Ms. Lewinsky of their relationship conflict in some details. Ms. Lewinsky said it began in November 1995 while she was an intern and included 10 sexual encounters, eight of which occurred while she was working at the White House.

Mr. Clinton, in his testimony and in a 73-page rebuttal to Mr. Starr's report issued by the White House on Friday, said the relationship began later and was less extensive. The rebuttal emphasized that it was Mr. Clinton who broke off their sporadic encounters in early 1997 "because he knew they were wrong."

The portrait of the relationship in the Starr report is based mostly on Ms. Lewinsky's grand jury testimony, given under a grant of immunity from prosecution. It is also based on the testimony and tapes of Linda Tripp, Ms. Lewinsky's former friend, in whom Ms. Lewinsky confided many details.

Clearly, Ms. Lewinsky grew emotionally attached to Mr. Clinton. At times, she said, she believed that the president loved her. They were physically affectionate: "A lot of hugging, holding hands sometimes," she testified. "He always used to push the hair out of my face."

She called him "Handsome." On occasion, he called her "Sweetie," "Baby" or "Dear." He told her that he enjoyed talking to her — she recalled his saying that the two of them were "emotive and full of fire."

Even so, their relationship remained constrained, frustrating Ms. Lewinsky after both she and the president had stimulated each other to sexual climax. She wanted to have sexual intercourse with him and sent him a note telling him so after seeing the movie "Titanic."

Ms. Lewinsky felt demeaned by some of their encounters, she testified. Several times, she said, the president talked on the phone to congressmen and others while she performed oral sex on him. During one of those calls, she said, the president exposed himself to signal to her that he wanted sex.

At times, the president seemed reluctant to reach a climax while she was performing oral sex, sometimes pushing her away. On the day that he stained her dress with his semen, he had interrupted her and tried to stop her, Ms. Lewinsky testified; the president hugged her, she said, and told her that "he didn't want to get addicted to me, and he didn't want me to get addicted to him."

Ron Edmonds/The Associated Press

Betty Currie: Secretary was more involved than previously recognized.

Clinton's Secretary Helped Enable the Liaisons

By Amy Goldstein
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Betty Currie, the genteel presence just paces from the Oval Office, was a furtive accomplice to President Bill Clinton's affair with Monica Lewinsky, arranging the logistics of their rendezvous while taking pains to hide the relationship.

The image of Mrs. Currie that emerges in the report by the independent counsel Kenneth Starr, drawn largely from her own grand jury testimony, is of a personal secretary far more involved in her boss's relationship with the former intern than has previously been recognized.

She told grand jurors that she had "sneaked" Ms. Lewinsky into Mr. Clinton's private study, using circuitous routes to avoid other White House aides. She refrained from listing many of the young woman's telephone calls to Mr. Clinton on official telephone logs. Sometimes, she jotted notes or left messages for Ms. Lewinsky, using the alias "Kay."

And last year, shortly after Ms. Lewinsky had been subpoenaed in the Paula Jones sexual harassment case, Mrs. Currie drove to the young woman's Watergate apartment the Sunday after Christmas, retrieved a box of gifts from Mr. Clinton, brought them home, and stashed them under her bed.

Particularly after Mr. Clinton won election in 1996 to a second term, "the president's secretary acted as intermediary," the report says, noting that Mrs. Currie typically authorized Ms. Lewinsky's visits and sometimes went to the White House on weekends "for the sole purpose of having Ms. Lewinsky admitted and bringing her to see the president."

The report also contends that she played a role in Mr. Clinton's alleged effort to cover up the affair. Last Jan. 17, just hours after Mr. Clinton had given his deposition in the now-dismissed Jones sexual harassment case, he telephoned Mrs. Currie at home and asked her to meet him at work the next day, a Sunday.

During that meeting, Mr. Clinton made statements — which Mrs. Currie assented to, but knew were untrue — that she had always been present during Ms. Lewinsky's visits, and that he had "never touched" the young woman.

Over time, Mrs. Currie seemed to grow less fond of Ms. Lewinsky. At one point, when the effusive young woman appeared on the brink of confirming what Mrs. Currie had merely surmised, the secretary cut her off, saying, "Don't want to hear it. Don't say any more."

Nevertheless, Mr. Starr's report depicts her as facilitating Mr. Clinton's interactions with Ms. Lewinsky long after several other White House aides had become wary of the former intern. Both by bringing Ms. Lewinsky to Mr. Clinton and later keeping her at bay, she demonstrated loyalty to the president.

Mrs. Currie, 59, continues to work as one of Mr. Clinton's two personal secretaries, along with Nancy Hernreich.

Mr. Starr's report cites ways in which Mrs. Currie enabled the clandestine encounters between Mr. Clinton and Ms. Lewinsky to occur. On Feb. 28, 1997, Ms. Lewinsky attended Mr. Clinton's weekly radio address and had a picture taken with him. Mr. Clinton then told Ms. Lewinsky to see Mrs. Currie, because he wanted to give her something, Ms. Lewinsky said in her grand jury testimony.

The three walked together into the president's private study near the Oval Office. Then Mrs. Currie waited nearby for 15 or 20 minutes while, Ms. Lewinsky testified, they had a sexual encounter. Afterward, the three left together.

Mrs. Currie testified that she had accompanied them because she "didn't want any perceptions, him being alone with someone."

The report also portrays Mrs. Currie as a central actor in incidents that had not previously been disclosed. One particularly vivid episode — in which Mrs. Currie seems to have been carrying out the president's more recent desire to keep the former intern at a distance — took place last Dec. 6, when Ms. Lewinsky wanted to deliver to Mr. Clinton several gifts and a letter complaining that "you want me out of your life." Mrs. Currie had told Ms. Lewinsky that the president could not see her that morning, because he was meeting with his lawyers.

But according to the report, Ms. Lewinsky went to the White House anyway, and a Secret Service officer invited her to wait in a guard booth while he tried to find Mrs. Currie. During her 40-minute wait, one officer said that the president was actually meeting with a television personality, Eleanor Mondale, prompting Ms. Lewinsky to fly into a rage.

Ms. Lewinsky "stormed away, cursed and berated Mrs. Currie from a pay phone," the report said. Mrs. Currie, in turn, "hands shaking and almost crying," told the officers that Mr. Clinton was "irate" that they had told Ms. Lewinsky whom he was meeting with and warned a Secret Service supervisor that "someone could be fired."

For the first time, Mr. Starr's report documents the aftermath of the meeting last January when Mrs. Currie agreed with Mr. Clinton that he and Ms. Lewinsky had never been alone together. That evening and early the next morning, Mrs. Currie tried to reach Ms. Lewinsky via pager 11 times, using an alias and leaving urgent messages. "Please call, Kay, re family emergency," Mrs. Currie said in one message.

She testified that it was "possible" that she had called at Mr. Clinton's suggestion and that Mr. Clinton met with her again approximately a day later to discuss Ms. Lewinsky again.

Mr. Clinton's grand jury testimony differs. He said he "did not remember having a second conversation with her along these lines," the report says.

Mr. Starr contends in his report that such behavior was an attempt to obstruct justice and influence a witness. Mr. Clinton's lawyers disagree, arguing that Mrs. Currie was not a witness in the Jones case, and Mr. Starr at that time had not begun to investigate the Lewinsky affair.

Secret Service Got Used to Lewinsky's Visits to 'Deliver Papers'

By David E. Sanger
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Secret Service, it turns out, had seen a lot of Monica Lewinsky.

When Kenneth Starr's report was made public, it became clear that members of the president's security detail had repeatedly allowed her into the Oval Office after being told that she was delivering papers. They were not surprised that the young aide often stayed for an hour or more.

In at least one case, the Secret Service agents were under specific instructions from a watch commander to forget an incident in which they had witnessed an enraged Ms. Lewinsky stalk off when she learned that President Bill Clinton was meeting in the Oval Office with another woman, although there is no evidence that the meeting was anything other than an innocent visit.

For months, one of the central legal battles of the independent counsel's investigation of the president was over whether Mr. Clinton's bodyguards should have to testify about what they saw, heard and suspected or would get a waiver on this.

Treasury Secretary Robert Rubin, who oversees the Secret Service, and Justice Department lawyers argued unsuccessfully that the agents guarding any president must enjoy a "protective privilege" under which agents could not be called to testify. With such an arrangement, a president would not feel compelled to keep them at a distance.

Mr. Rubin emphasized in an interview last spring that he was interested only in maximizing the protection afforded the president and had deliberately avoided trying to learn what the Secret Service knew or suspected.

"I don't know the facts," he said. "And I don't have any interest in the facts. I wouldn't sit in the same room if they wanted to tell me. If they saw anything, I have no idea."

Mr. Rubin said that the effort to block the testimony originated with the Secret Service and that the White House was not consulted.

The Secret Service agents were not the only employees around the Oval Office who, based on the details in the Starr report, could have had reason to suspect a relationship between Ms. Lewinsky and the president.

The report offers many details about how Betty Currie, the president's secretary, set up meetings with Ms. Lewinsky and sometimes escorted her into the Oval Office through back doors, where she would not be noticed.

Other members of the president's staff, the report hints, may have suspected what was happening. But in some cases it is unclear what they saw. For example, Harold Ickes, the deputy chief of staff and Mr. Clinton's main re-election operative inside the White House, went up to the partly closed door of the study off the Oval Office when Mr. Clinton was inside with Ms. Lewinsky and called out, "Mr. President!" when he needed to see him urgently, Ms. Lewinsky recalled, as quoted in the report.

But the most telling incidents that provided corroboration for Ms. Lewinsky's account to the grand jury involved the Secret Service.

Ms. Lewinsky, the report states, arranged with the president in January 1996 to "pass by the office with some papers" so that she could be invited in.

For several minutes, she recalled, she spoke with Lewis Fox, a uniformed Secret Service agent posted outside the Oval Office.

She was invited in, and after 10 minutes of talking in the Oval Office, the president and Ms. Lewinsky moved toward the back study, where they were out of view.

Mr. Fox, who is retired, testified that the president told him one weekend afternoon that he was "expecting" the arrival of a young staff member.

Mr. Fox appeared to know to whom the president was referring, the report said, and he testified that "it was pretty commonly known that she did frequent the West Wing on the weekends."

"Other agents had told him that she often spent time with the president," the report noted.

When Mr. Fox admitted Ms. Lewinsky to the Oval Office, the president said to him:

"You can close the door. She'll be here for a while," according to the report's account of Mr. Fox's testimony.

Scandal Puts Parents on Spot (and Some Find Lesson for Their Children)

By Ann O'Hanlon
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Patrice Deboer, mother of three, was face to face with her children's questions about President Bill Clinton, his wife, his affair and his lies. So she did what more than a few parents have found themselves doing in the last week: She told some lies of her own.

"It's sort of like Santa Claus," she said. "I've never wanted to lie to my kids, but then you've got certain things where you have to."

Her children asked what oral sex was, and she explained that Mr. Clinton apparently was dating someone else even though he was married to Mrs. Clinton. And then they wanted to know why Mrs. Clinton was staying with him.

Instead of saying, "Because she's an idiot," which was on the tip of her tongue, she said she softened her opinion considerably.

"She's socking by him until the truth comes out, and then she probably won't stay with him," she said.

Parents around Washington — and no doubt in the rest of the United States as well — say Mr. Clinton's troubles have given them fodder for frank discussions with their children in recent weeks but also have caught them in awkward moments.

Therapists say that parents should let the children lead the conversations, prompting them to say what they know and what they want to know.

With the release on Friday of the report to Congress by the independent counsel, Kenneth Starr, however, parents are bracing for more — and harder — questions. They are trying to determine how to be honest without revealing too much about some sexual acts that have stunned even them.

For Hilary Kirk, Friday was about being a mother of three girls and coping with lurid sexual allegations.

'I would like it to end as quickly as possible,' one mother said. 'This is not worth the trauma that it's causing my family.'

She shopped for software to block her girls from using the home computer to read the Starr report on the Internet.

She attended two school meetings — one, ironically, about new character-education classes — and listened to parents and administrators struggle with how to discuss the president's troubles with students.

Tired already, she drove to her home in Bowie, Maryland, to hear her 12-year-old ask whether the president would be impeached.

"Well you know, things are making it look more likely," she told Stefanie, who looked shocked. Later, on the news, they heard something about sex props and the discomfort level grew.

Many parents say they are turning the difficult moments into teaching opportunities: The president lied, and it came back to haunt him — that's what happens when you tell a lie.

One mother talked to her children about choosing friends and spouses carefully, pointing out that Linda Tripp was a bad choice for Monica Lewinsky, as was Bill Clinton for Hillary Rodham Clinton.

"You understand what he did to his family?" she recently asked her son. "You've already made a decision about what kind of family man you're going to be?"

And the boy replied: "I'm going to be there for my kids. I'm not going to cheat on my wife or nothing like that."

At the vortex of parental emotions is anger — with the media for bringing what they call pornography into their homes, with Mr. Starr, with Mr. Clinton, with Congress.

Some are turning the anger to action. Hilary Kirk plans to write to her congressman, Steny Hoyer, Democrat of Maryland. "I would like it to end as quickly as possible," she said. "This is not worth the trauma that it's causing my family."

BEHAVIOR: *Can a Man Given to Parsing Words Be Impeached for Doing What Comes Naturally to Him?*

Continued from Page 1

Since Mr. Clinton first ran for office in Arkansas nearly a quarter-century ago, the evidence suggests that he has placed himself in danger through his sexual recklessness and then done virtually everything he could, after the fact, to conceal his actions, thereby avoiding the worst personal and political consequences of his private behavior.

In the past his efforts to conceal information, to the extent that they were known or suspected, were largely considered in that context: as damage control undertaken to keep his marriage together, his friendships intact, his staff loyal, his party and the voters on his side, his adversaries at bay, his political dream alive.

But Kenneth Starr and his deputies, by focusing on the patterns of the president's actions in the Lewinsky matter, dramatically shifted the lens. Mr. Clinton's sexual behavior and his efforts to conceal it have now been placed in a criminal framework. What for decades had been habitual personal and political damage control suddenly became grounds for impeachment.

Perhaps it was inevitable that the impeachment case would turn largely on issues of semantics. Mr. Clinton's entire career has been shaped by disputes over words: what he has said, or failed to say, or almost said, or denied saying, or insisted that he had said or people thought he had said. The stakes in that debate seemed to increase every year, until finally they reached the level of whether his words constituted perjury or obstruction of justice.

It is apparent from the Starr document that the president's "close parsing" of words, as the report refers to it at one point, drove the independent counsel and his deputies to distraction and that they became determined to call him on it. But what was really new here was the context, and Mr. Starr's prosecutorial powers, not the pattern of Mr. Clinton's semantic maneuverings.

A journey back into his career would find abundant examples of Mr. Clinton's "close parsing" during any era, some involving sex, others not. During the 1992 campaign, when he denied Gennifer Flowers's allegations that she had had a 12-year affair with him, his statement that "the story is untrue" was his way of denying only that the affair lasted for 12 years, not that he never had sex with her.

The best known Clinton wordplay of that kind involved drugs, not sex. During his years in Arkansas, Mr. Clinton responded to all questions about whether he had ever smoked marijuana by stating that he had never broken any state or federal laws. Finally, when pinned with the precisely correct question — had he ever smoked marijuana while a Rhodes scholar in England — he acknowledged that indeed he had (though he had not inhaled).

Such semantic tricks seemed preposterous, if nonetheless somewhat effective, at the time. Now they are completely accepted as a central aspect of Mr. Clinton's defense. In their rebuttal to the Starr report, the president's lawyers perfectly capture his semantic legerdemain by making the argument that it is within any defendant's rights to state things that are true but misleading.

"Answers to questions that are literally true are not perjury," they argue. "Even if an answer doesn't directly answer the question asked, it is not perjury if it is true — no accused has an obligation to help his accuser." It is also within his rights, they said, to give "narrow answers to ambiguous questions."

Mr. Clinton used all of these techniques in responding to questions under oath during the Lewinsky investigation. The Starr report claims that Mr. Clinton committed perjury when he testified under oath that he had not had a sexual relationship, or sexual affair, or sexual relations with Ms. Lewinsky. He and his lawyers assert that he was merely being misleading, that in his mind only sexual intercourse, not oral sex, met those definitions.

During his grand jury appearance before Mr. Starr and his deputies, Mr. Clinton acknowledged his practice of giving statements that were true but misleading. When he was asked whether he had lied to his top aides in the days after the scandal broke, the president asserted that he had said "things that were true about this relationship" with Ms. Lewinsky.

"I said, 'There's nothing going on between us,'" he testified. "That was true. I said, 'I did not have sex as I defined it.' That was true."

Mr. Clinton even went on to explain how he used grammatical tenses to make distinctions in truth, especially as applied to his previous statements that "there is no" relationship with Ms. Lewinsky.

"It depends on what the meaning of the word 'is' is. If 'is' means is and never has been," he testified, then "that is one thing. If it means there is none, that was a completely true statement. Now, if someone had asked me on that day, are you having any kind of sexual relations with Ms. Lewinsky, that is, asked me a question in the present tense, I would have said no. And it would have been completely true."

Mr. Starr and his deputies found Mr. Clinton incredible in all of his semantic moves and based their 11-count impeachment referral on their conclusion that he was a practiced liar who knew that he was lying. At the Paula Jones deposition, they asserted, "the president could not have believed that he was telling 'the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth' in denying a sexual relationship, sexual relations, or a sexual affair with Monica Lewinsky."

But an utterly ironic argument can be made, according to some legal scholars, that Mr. Clinton's long-standing pattern of semantic maneuvering has had the effect of making his claims against perjury more credible. Perjury requires that a person knowingly and willfully set out to deceive. Perhaps Mr. Clinton has become so habitual in his methods that they are no longer an act of deception.

"Given Clinton's past history of trying to avoid responsibility for his actions by using narrow and technical language," said Peter Arenella, a University of California, Los Angeles, law professor, "there is every reason to accept his claim that he believed what he did with Monica Lewinsky did not meet the definition of sexual relations."

David Maraniss is the author of "First in His Class: A Biography of Bill Clinton."

Can Clinton Survive?/ *Weighing the Evidence*

Charge and Countercharge: Differences Abound on the Major Points

By David E. Rosenbaum
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — In his report to Congress, the Whitewater independent counsel accused President Bill Clinton of committing perjury when he said under oath in the Paula Jones civil case and before a federal grand jury that he had had no sexual relationship with Monica Lewinsky.

Mr. Clinton's lawyers, in the response they wrote before they had seen the report from Kenneth Starr, insisted that the president had not lied because he and Ms. Lewinsky had oot had sexual intercourse.

That is the most fundamental point in dispute between Mr. Starr's report and the response from the president's lawyers. But there are other conflicts in the two accounts.

Mr. Starr insists, for example, that the weight of the evidence indicates that Mr. Clinton dispatched his secretary, Betty Currie, to retrieve presents he had given Ms. Lewinsky. The president's lawyers said he never asked Mrs. Currie to get the gifts. This bears on the question of whether Mr. Clinton was trying to cover up his relationship with the former intern.

On another matter, Mr. Starr's report argued that Mr. Clinton had actively helped Ms. Lewinsky find a job outside the government to influence her testimony. Mr. Clinton's lawyers maintain that he was not involved in finding Ms. Lewinsky outside employment and that a casual effort by him to find her a government job had no connection with her testimony.

The details aside, the president's lawyers argue that impeachable offenses must entail abuse of office and that the private conduct Mr. Clinton is accused of does not rise to that level. Mr. Starr's report never explicitly addresses the grounds for impeachable offenses.

The Clinton lawyers offered a detailed statement maintaining that impeachment is warranted only for "wrongdoing that threatened the processes of government or the public order."

"Holders of public office are not to be impeached for private conduct, however wrongful," the lawyers insisted.

Mr. Starr's point is that the president must be held to high standards and that perjury and obstruction of justice are beneath those standards.

His report provided what he called "substantial and credible evidence" supporting 11 charges, all involving the president's relationship with Ms. Lewinsky. These, he said, "may constitute grounds for an impeachment."

When Mr. Clinton gave a deposiOon under oath in the Jones civil case on Jan. 17, he said he had never had a sexual relationship or sexual relations with Ms. Lewinsky. He took the same position in his grand jury testimony on Aug. 17.

To document his contention that this amounted to perjury, Mr. Starr, relying primarily on Ms. Lewinsky's testimony, described in explicit detail 10 sexual encounters in a hallway or bathroom near the Oval Office beginning Nov. 15, 1995, and ending March 29, 1997. She performed oral sex on him, the report states, and he touched her breasts and genitalia, but they never had intercourse.

"Ms. Lewinsky and the president engaged in substantial sexual activity," the report says, adding, "The president's denials — semantic and factual — do not withstand scrutiny. The President's linguistic parsing is unreasonable."

Mr. Clinton's lawyers took issue. "The term 'sexual relationship,' like sexual affair, has no definitive meaning," they asserted. "To the President, that term reasonably requires sexual intercourse as a necessary component of the relationship. Since his relationship with Ms. Lewinsky did not involve intercourse, he truthfully answered."

In the civil deposition, the lawyers stated, the president was not pressed with specific questions about what kind of activities he and Ms. Lewinsky engaged in and was under no obligation to volunteer such information.

On the matter of the gifts, the testimony of Ms. Lewinsky and Mrs. Currie were at odds, the Starr report said. Ms. Lewinsky testified that after she met with Mr. Clinton last Dec. 28, Mrs. Currie called her and said either, "I understand you have something to give me," or "the president said you have something to give me."

Mrs. Currie testified that Ms. Lewinsky placed the call, and the secretary said that she did not recall any discussion with the president about retrieving the presents. When the prosecutor then asked whether Ms. Lewinsky's statement that Mrs. Currie said she had spoken to the president about the transfer of the gifts was false, Mrs. Currie replied, "Then she may remember better than I."

Mr. Starr concluded in his report that "even if Ms. Lewinsky is mistaken and she did call Ms. Currie first, the evidence still leads clearly to the conclusion that the president orchestrated the transfer."

It is "unlikely," the report asserted, that Ms. Lewinsky would have involved Mrs. Currie without the president's assent or that Mrs. Currie would have driven to Ms. Lewinsky's home to retrieve the presents without Mr. Clinton's approval.

But Mr. Clinton's lawyers state that the president told Ms. Lewinsky she would have to produce gifts in her possession in response to a subpoena. "He did not ever suggest that gifts from him should be disposed of," the lawyers stated, "and he did not ever ask or instruct Ms. Currie to pick up the gifts from Ms. Lewinsky."

Mr. Starr says in his report that Mr. Clinton actively tried to find Ms. Lewinsky a job outside the government to influence her testimony. The report said the president agreed with Ms. Lewinsky when she suggested on Oct. 11 that a friend of Mr. Clinton's, Vernon Jordan Jr., might help with her job search and called Mr. Jordan to enlist his assistance.

Ms. Lewinsky met with Mr. Jordan on Nov. 5. He told her that she came "highly recommended." Mr. Jordan then called Mr. Clinton and told him about the meeting, the report said. When Ms. Lewinsky accepted an offer with MacAndrews & Forbes, the parent company of Revlon, in January 1998, Mr. Jordan called the president and told him, "Mission accomplished," the report said.

Mr. Starr said that he could not prove Mr. Clinton's intentions in the job search, but said "circumstantial evidence" indicated that the president was "motivated at least in part by his desire to keep her 'on the team' in the Jones litigation."

The Clinton lawyers said that "at no time did the president ask that Ms. Lewinsky be accorded specially favorable or unfavorable treatment because of his relaoonship with her."

Impeachment: The Process...

The Constitution spells out in a few brief clauses the roles of the House and the Senate in impeaching officials and removing them from office. Although House and Senate rules control the actions of each chamber, there is no uniform practice for carrying out impeachments, partly because the process occurs so infrequently and under varied circumstances.

... and the History

Since 1789, the House has voted to impeach 16 officials. Seven of those were convicted by the Senate. Most impeachment resolutions that have been filed against presidents have died in the House Judiciary Committee. Here are presidential cases that went further.

	PRESIDENT	CHARGES
1843	John Tyler	Corruption and misconduct
1868	Andrew Johnson	Serious misconduct
1974	Richard M. Nixon	Obstruction and abuse of power

IN THE HOUSE

1 Resolution — A resolution, known as an inquiry of impeachment, is referred to the Judiciary Committee. Or, among other alternatives, a member may introduce a bill of impeachment, to be referred to the committee.

2 Committee vote — After considering evidence, such as the material provided to the House this week, the Judiciary Committee votes on a resolution of inquiry stating whether there is enough evidence for impeachment.

3 House vote — In this case, the full House would vote whether to approve a Judiciary Committee decision to proceed to a full-blown impeachment hearing.

4 Hearing — The Judiciary Committee holds hearings into the allegations, possibly broadening the inquiry into other subjects.

5 Report — The committee votes on one or more bills of impeachment and issues a report to the House, setting forth articles of impeachment.

6 House vote — The House votes on the bill of impeachment. A simple majority decides whether to bring the case before the Senate.

IN THE SENATE

7 Senate trial — In a trial conducted on the Senate floor, the House Judiciary Committee brings the case against the president, who is defended by his own lawyers. The Senate acts as the jury, and the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court presides over the trial.

8 Senate vote — The Senate votes on each article of impeachment. If a two-thirds majority supports impeachment, the president is removed from office.

1843: 1 — The House rejected the charges.
1868: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 — He was acquitted by a margin of one vote. He completed his term.
1974: 1 2 3 4 5 — He resigned before the House voted on the articles of impeachment.

Sources: "Impeachment: An Overview of Constitutional Provisions, Procedure and Practice," Congressional Research Service; "Impeachment and the U.S. Congress," "Guide to Congress," Congressional Quarterly

NYT

Public Holds Key to Fate Of Clinton, Experts Say

By William Glaberson
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Experts on constitutional law say that some of the scathing accusations in the report by Kenneth Starr, the independent counsel, could, if proved, be appropriately defined as "impeachable offenses."

Bot in interviews after they had read the report, several of them said that — because impeachment is defined as a political process — the questioo of whether Mr. Clinton's actions warranted impeachment depended not on legal analysis but rather oo public reaction.

The experts described the report as a unique amalgam of well-reasoned legal points and blistering oratory that, they said, appeared most likely to weaken the influence of the document as the debate unfolds in coming weeks.

"Technically, yes, if wbat's alleged is true, it makes out an impeachable offense," said Susan Low Bloch, a professor of constitutional law at Georgetown University Law Center. "But I think it's going to depend on what the public thinks. Impeachment is a political process."

But the legal experts, drawn from a range of political views and geographic regions, generally said that the report appeared to present a threshold argument that Mr. Clinton's cooduct warranted at least an investigation.

Richard Pildes, a constitutional law expert at the University of Michigan Law School, said he had read the report and reflected on it overnigbt. He concluded, he said, that it raised serious issues of perjury and obstruction of justice.

Bnt Mr. Pildes also said that the report often went beyond standard legal arguments. "There are some aspects of it," he said, "that make it read like the almost fanatical zeal of a medieval inquisitor."

Some of the constitutional authorities were plainly uncomfortable analyzing the report in legal terms. "It reads to me like a brief filed by one side, a prosecutor's brief," said Erwin Chemerinsky, a specialist at the University of Southern California Law School.

"Bot in many places," he added, "it reads more like a political argument than a legal brief."

Jesse Choper, a professor of constitutional law at the Boalt Hall Law School of the University of California at Berkeley, said there could be no definitive answer to whether the accusations of the independent counsel constituted "high crimes and misdemeanors."

"There are allegations in the report that President Clinton lied under oath, that he sought to obstruct justice," he said. "All of those things are crimes, felonies. If they are true, it is not beyond the pale to believe that one can be impeached for it."

"The decision of Congress is final," said E. Joshua Rosenkranz, a constitutional law expert wbo is executive director of the Brennan Center for Justice at New York University Law School.

"It's 'impeachable,'" Mr. Rosenkranz said, "if Congress says it is."

A Document With Attitude (and a Worst-Case Scenario)

By Linda Greenhouse
New York Times Service

NEWS ANALYSIS

WASHINGTON — The phrase runs like a grim mantra through Kenneth Starr's report to Congress: "There is substantial and credible information that President Clinton...."

Indeed, the Whitewater independent counsel's 445-page "referral," specifying 11 possible grounds for impeaching the president, is brimming with information: dates, times, quotations from previously secret grand jury testimony, graphic descriptions of sexual encounters between Mr. Clinton and Monica Lewinsky.

It is the way the report marshals and characterizes the informatioo it presents that converts it into an aggressive piece of legal advocacy. Few of the factual assertions are left to speak for themselves. "The president's linguistic parsing is unreasonable," the report says of Mr. Clinton's struggle to avoid acknowledging the sexual nature of the relationship. The report characterizes the president's testimooy as deceptive, "oot plausible," or defying "common sense."

In short, this is a document with attitude. It serves up a worst-case scenario: conversations that some might find inconclusive, ambiguous, or at worst suggesove, such as the exchanges between the president and Betty Currie, his secretary, in the period surrounding Mr. Clinton's deposition in the Paula Jones sexual miscooduct civil lawsuit, are characterized as a criminal obstruction of justice.

Mr. Clinton's public denial on Jan. 26 of sexual relations with "that woman, Miss Lewinsky" was not simply a politically disastrous whopper of historic proportions. It was part of an impeachable offense, a presidential failure of the constitutional duty to faithfully execute the laws, the report says.

Prosecutors considering seeking criminal indictments typically prepare in-house memorandums outlining a potential case, much as Mr. Starr has done here. Bot those memorandums include a section that the Starr report conspicuously omits — a frank discussion of possible defenses to the charges and of vulnerabilities in the prosecution's case.

The analogy is not exact; this is not a criminal case, in which a prosecutor must prove conduct that meets the precise statutory definition of a criminal offense. Impeachment is an open-ended concept, an impeachable offense essenoially determined by what a majority of the House decides it to be. Nonetheless, this report is notable for its failure to acknowledge that there might be more than one way to view at least some of the evidence. For example, Mr. Starr concludes that the president "orchestrated" the concealment of gifts he had given Ms. Lewinsky, a questioo on which the evidence is suggestive but not conclusive. In trying to make the case that this episode amounted to an obstruction of justice, the report dismisses coontrary interpretations with the statement that "those inferences fall outside the range of reasonable possibility."

The Starr report is in sharp contrast to the information Leoo Jaworski, the Watergate special prosecutor, gave the House Judiciary Committee that was considering the impeachment of President Richard Nixon in 1974. Mr. Jaworski handed the committee 800 pages of documents, 13 White House tape recordings, and a "road map" to the material. He provided no analysis and drew no conclusions.

As anticipated, the Starr report is rife with details of sexual encounters, toward wbicb the independent counsel adopts a tone of pained necessity. "The president's testimony unfortunately has rendered the details essential," the report asserts, arguiog that Mr. Clinton's sworn denials of a "sexual relationship," "sexual affair," and "sexual relations" amounted to perjury.

The implicaoon that Mr. Starr was compelled to offer up such unpleasant material begs the question whether this was a road that any independent counsel needed to travel in the first place.

Where Mr. Starr finds criminality, others might find pathos or even farce. In a scene reminiscent of a Feydeau bedroom comedy, Ms. Lewinsky is depicted as "walking away briskly" from an encounter with the president as Harold Ickes unexpectedly enters the Oval Office througb another entrance.

The sexual details were widely anticipated in advance to be shocking, and some of them undoubtedly are, but the prevailing image is one of banality rather than pornography. According to Ms. Lewinsky's grand jury testimooy, as quoted in the report, Mr. Clinton told her that she made him feel young, and she in turn fantasized about marriage. Sbe also offered him "my stupid ideas about what I thought should be done in the administration."

A Prosecutor With a Bible in Hand

Starr's Strict Religious Upbringing Shows Through in Report

By Michael Winerip
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Kenneth Starr — a deeply religious man whose father, a fundamentalist minister, used to deliver sermons back home in Texas on the perils of women dressed in Bermuda shorts — has sent an impeachment report to Congress chock full of explicit sex. And Wanda Cates of Crowell, Texas, is not surprised.

"Kenneth was raised in a home were there was no monkey business," said Mrs. Cates, 74, who attended the elder Starr's church. "His Daddy was one of those hellfire-and-damnation preachers."

She remembers the time the elder Starr, Brother Starr, was chasing down his cow and happened opon a woman dressed in shorts, "milking her own cow in ber own cow lot. On Sunday we got a sermoo on what young Christian women should wear — not shorts!"

In its tone, the Starr report sounds very mucb like Kenneth Winston Starr, who was born 52 years ago in a small North Texas town and rose to the top of the Washington legal establishment as an appellate lawyer. The minutely detailed sexual chronicle is cast as an odious necessity, forced on the prosecutor by President Bill Clinton's conduct and evasions.

The introduction comes complete with a warning from the independent counsel: "We have, after careful review, identified no manner of providing the information that reveals the falsity of the president's statements other than to describe his conduct with precision."

Bnt there may be a thin line between the precision and voyeurism.

In many cases, the same graphic details are related in the section on the grounds for impeachment section, the narrative section and in the footnotes. The report mixes the legal and the lewd, and at times is so formal in its descriptioo of mankind's most private behavior that it is hard to know whether to laugh or cry in reading it.

"As discussed above," the report says in the grounds for impeachment section, Monica Lewinsky "testified credibly that the president touched and kissed her bare breasts on nine occasions and that he stimulated her genitals on four occasions."

And later, in that same section: "By contrast the president's testimony strains credulity. His apparent 'hands off' scenario — in wbicb he would have received oral sex on nine occasions from Ms. Lewinsky but oever made direct contact with Ms. Lewinsky's breasts or genitalia — is not credible."

This is very plainly a report produced by a lawyer who moves in the most sophisticated political and legal circles, sings religious bymns on his morning jogs and keeps a calendar of daily Bible scriptures in his Arkansas apartment.

Wayne Drinkwater clerked along with Mr. Starr in the mid-1970s for Warren Burger, then the chief justice of the Supreme Court, and Mr. Drinkwater, too, recognizes his longtime friend's personal imprint in that 445-page report to Congress.

"He would be more bothered than the average prosecutor by these kind of sexual matters," said Mr. Drinkwater, a Mississippi lawyer. "Keo has a very, very strong moral center. He's not the kind of person, some worldly prosecutor who's going to say, 'Boys will be boys.' He won't do that."

All Mr. Starr's professioocal life — as an aide in the Reagan Justice Department, a judge on the federal appeals court and the solicitor-general during the Bush administration — he has worked doggedly to gather every last fact before making a decision, driving his assistants crazy.

Until taking the independent counsel's position four years ago, Mr. Starr had never been a prosecutor, never even been a trial lawyer, and had spent most of his career as an appellate lawyer and judge.

Mr. Starr, who has been called many things but never "street smart," would ask colleagues if he came across in his pubbic appearances as too pedantic. Even friends regarded him as something of a workaholic egghead with a "judgy" personality.

In the midst of the investigation of the president, Mr. Starr enjoyed traveling the country delivering speeches to legal and academic groups on subjects like "accountability" and "civic virtue."

In a speecb in May, to a North Carolina bar association, he lamented that "Americans have lost their sense of civility."

In retrospect, that speech reads like a personal, finger-wagging rebuke of the president whose sexual escapades are chronicled in Mr. Starr's impeachment report.

When cornered by reporters in recent months for any kind of sound bite they could use on the evening news, be usually spoke of his qoest for the truth ("Our job is to get at the truth and the truth will speak for itself") and there is plenty of that in the report, too.

For Mr. Starr, the president who answered "I don't recall," in the Paula Jones civil suit in January, and then did recall in August before the grand jury, is a liar. Making it right several months later does not appease him.

"The president lied when he said, 'I don't recall,' in response to the question whether he had ever been alone with Ms. Lewinsky," the report says. "The president admitted to the grand jury that he had been alone with Ms. Lewinsky. It is not credible that he actually had no memory of this fact six months earlier, particularly given that they were obviously alone when engaging in sexual activity."

In this report, too, there is evidence of the appellate lawyer. Because of his lack of prosecutorial experience, Mr. Starr rarely took the lead in trials and investigative matters during the four year inquiry, deferring to his deputies. But when it came to appellate matters sucb as whether the president's Secret Service agents should be required to testify before the grand jury, he wrote and edited the briefs, and made the oral arguments himself.

One of the 11 counts of impeachment alleges that Mr. Clinton "abused his constitutional authority" by "invoking executive privilege."

In Coont 11, one can almost hear the voice of the angry appellate lawyer, ridiculing "the frivolity of the claim," that the president's bodyguards be immune from testifying.

Bnt even friends were surprised how moch the report was about sex.

On Friday morning, before the report came out, Eric Jaso, a former prosecutor in Mr. Starr's office, predicted that Mr. Starr would seek to blunt talk of a Lewinsky obsession by including considerable detail on other investigations like the Whitewater and Hubbell inquiries.

"I think Ken's critics want to make it out as being just about sex," be said. After reading it late Friday night, he said, "It's obviously very detailed oo Lewinsky."

James McKay, the independent counsel who investigated former Attorney General Edwin Meese, believes that the Lewinsky inquiry was too far afield from the original Whitewater mandate and should not have been pursued.

After reading parts of the report from the Internet, Mr. McKay said he was disappointed by what he saw.

"I think the point could have beeo made without the specific pornographic discussions," he said. "It seems to me the point was pretty clear. Unfortunately, this report is now spread all over the world, including that material. To me, it doesn't give rise to impeachable offenses. It's very depressing that it all had to come out."

Roberto Borea/The Associated Press

Kennetb Starr was "raised in a home where there was no monkey business."

Gore Voices Strong Support For Clinton, at Arm's Length

By Michael Janofsky
New York Times Service

HILLSBORO, Oregon — In his first extended remarks about the scandal enveloping President Bill Clinton, Vice Prideot Al Gore has made a strong statement of support for him, saying the independent counsel report provided insufficieot grounds for impeachment.

"I do not believe this report serves as the basis for overturning the judgment of the American people io 1992 and again in 1996 that Bill Clinton should be their president," Mr. Gore told reporters Saturday after he gave a speecb here celebrating the extension of a light-rail line from downtown Portland.

Mr. Gore, a near-certain presidential candidate in 2000, also praised Mr. Clinton for his apologies of recent days in wbicb the president, he said, "has accepted responsibility for his actions and he said that what he did was wrong."

But on the first stop of a two-day campaign trip through the Pacific Northwest that will take him to the Seattle area on Sunday, Mr. Gore declined to answer questions about the scandal.

In an appearance with several members of the Oregon Democratic congressional delegaoon who are up for re-election, Mr. Gore praised the accomplishments of the administraoon. That appears to be one way Mr. Gore is slowly crafting an image for himself apart from his wounded boss — emphasize their progress together, show the country in a positive light and project a sense of loyalty, while seeking to play down the scandal.

Some voters here, even those willing to overlook Mr. Clinton's personal problems, said they appreciated the fine line Mr. Gore was walkiog and urged him to continue defining himself as a separate political force.

"Should he distance himself? That's a hard thing to ask him," said Scott Tausch, 38, a truck driver who had come to the rally with his young son. "I respect his loyalty, and it's hard to say he should bite the hand that's fed him the last six years. But I'd like to see him move more up front with his own beliefs."

EDITORIALS/OPINION

Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune
PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

Crimes or Bad Conduct?

Kenneth Starr's report to Congress on evidence of possibly impeachable conduct by President Bill Clinton paints a devastating portrait of Mr. Clinton's behavior, honor, candor and respect for the obligations and dignity of his office. The compilation is such that Congress has no choice but to initiate an impeachment inquiry exploring seriously both the allegations themselves and the threshold standard for the impeachment and removal of a president.

As a starting point, Mr. Starr offers compelling evidence that the president lied under oath both in his deposition in the Paula Jones suit and before the grand jury investigating the corruption of evidence in that case. The president lied about his sexual relationship with Monica Lewinsky. He lied about being alone with her. He lied about conversations with her concerning her prospective testimony. And Mr. Starr contends he lied about his conversations with Vernon Jordan concerning her. The report also demonstrates that the president bald-facedly lied to his aides, his cabinet and the American people. While these latter lies are not criminal acts, it is certainly appropriate for Congress and the public generally to consider them in assessing Mr. Clinton's fitness for office.

Mr. Starr also presents disturbing, *though not conclusive, evidence that* the president obstructed justice in the Jones case. Mr. Starr's evidence that the president had an implicit understanding with Ms. Lewinsky that both would give false testimony about their relationship is quite strong. Also damning is Ms. Lewinsky's testimony about the circumstances under which Mr. Clinton's secretary, Betty Currie, retrieved the president's gifts to Ms. Lewinsky even while those gifts were under subpoena. And though Ms. Currie's testimony contradicts Ms. Lewinksy's, it does so quite equivocally, and Mr. Starr's conclusion that the president orchestrated the transfer is one Congress will need to study.

It will also need to examine closely Mr. Starr's claim that the president tampered with a potential witness when he met with Ms. Currie after his deposition and presented her with a series of statements about the relationship that both the president and Ms. Currie knew to be false. Congress should also scrutinize Mr. Starr's somewhat less well-supported contention that the aid Ms. Lewinksy received in her job hunt from the White House, some of which predated her appearance on the Jones witness list, was intended to corrupt her testimony. There is, in short, ample evidence in Mr. Starr's report of presidential conduct that Congress could deem grounds for impeachment.

Unfortunately, however, Mr. Starr did not satisfy himself with making allegations that the evidence unambiguously supports, nor did he act in the restrained manner we would have hoped. Despite the report's repeated protestations that the president's testimony necessitated describing the affair in lurid detail, a clear demonstration that Mr. Clinton's conduct constituted "sexual relations" under any definition could have been accomplished by discreet citations to grand jury transcripts and exhibits. The decision to write the report in a form that resembles a steamy paperback smacks of an effort to embarrass the president.

In addition, some of Mr. Starr's allegations are insufficiently supported. It is a stretch, for example, for Mr. Starr to claim that the president committed obstruction when he lied to his aides *knowing that they would then testify* falsely before the grand jury. Mr. Starr further accuses the president of abusing his constitutional authority by failing to cooperate with Mr. Starr's own investigation, declining several times to testify before the grand jury and asserting executive privilege. Mr. Starr's arrogant contention that mounting a vigorous defense against Mr. Starr is an impeachable offense is difficult to support.

Even more arrogant is the aggressive advocacy for impeachment in Mr. Starr's document. The willingness of the prosecutors to draw inferences and make judgments plainly designed to color Congress's judgment is unmistakable and sharply in contrast to the restraint shown by the special prosecutor during Watergate.

Mr. Starr's errors, however, do not save Mr. Clinton. For even when the excesses are stripped away, the case he has presented is serious, while Mr. *Clinton's current defense is contemptible*. The notion that oral sex performed on the president did not meet the definition of sex used at the deposition is sophistry so tortured that no satirist would have deemed it plausible enough to be humorous. And it ill becomes the president to argue, as his lawyers did in their rebuttal Friday, that literally truthful statements are not perjury "no matter how misleading the testimony is or is intended to be." This may be correct as a matter of law, though Mr. Clinton's statements do not appear to have been literally truthful, but the president does *himself* no favors by arguing that he is entitled to lie under oath as long as he does so cleverly.

Finally, Mr. Clinton's factual claim that the sexual relationship was limited to Ms. Lewinsky's performing oral sex on him is directly contradicted both by Ms. Lewinsky's testimony and her significant contemporaneous communications.

The question of whether the president's public conduct warrants impeachment and removal goes to the heart of what does and does not constitute "high crimes and misdemeanors." On the one hand, the crimes alleged are serious ones and the evidence on some is quite strong; on the other hand, this misconduct took place in the context of a subsequently dismissed civil case and would probably not, in other circumstances, have been deemed worthy of investigation or prosecution. Mr. Clinton's behavior is at the margins of impeachability — straddling the line that separates disqualifying crimes from conduct that merely mars indelibly the presidential office and the man who holds it.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

The Fair Way to Justice

With heavy hearts and churning emotions, Americans took this weekend to digest Kenneth Starr's allegations of misconduct and abuse of power by President Bill Clinton. The official judgment of Mr. Clinton's fitness to serve will be rendered by the Congress, which is as it should be. Wrangling over the role and rights of the independent counsel can now give way to procedures and powers established indisputably by the Constitution, and that is a healthy development.

But it places a heavy burden on the House of Representatives, which will first consider the case and whether to hold impeachment hearings. Without an exact precedent from Watergate of receiving such detailed accusations from a special prosecutor, the House must invent new procedures as it goes along. So far, the House speaker, Newt Gingrich, and Henry Hyde, the Judiciary Committee chairman, have been true to their promise of a bipartisan approach.

The House's primary obligation is to handle the case in a fair, nonpartisan way. That means that Mr. Clinton and his lawyers should be given every opportunity to see all the evidence, including evidence that has not yet been made public. When the Judiciary Committee meets Monday, it should reconsider its decision not to let Mr. Clinton's lawyers immediately review the 2,000 pages of backup material that accompanied the Starr report. The committee should also give Mr. Clinton access to the additional 17 boxes of what Mr. Starr calls "other evidence."

Because the White House is disputing the facts and interpretations contained in Mr. Starr's report, the Judiciary Committee must transform itself into a kind of fact-finding body. The House needs to make sure that defenders of Mr. Clinton on the panel, in cooperation with the White House counsel, are able to obtain any information or testimony that challenges Mr. Starr's findings or legal analysis. There can be no room for unilateral subpoena power by the Republican majority, with no ability of the minority to exercise the same rights.

The Judiciary Committee should ask Mr. Starr if there is any additional material related to the case that he did not consider material, but which the defense may find exculpatory or otherwise crucial in its effort to challenge the credibility of witnesses.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

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Europe Should Help Russia Face Winter's Hunger

By William Pfaff

PARIS — As always, political crisis is accompanied by misery for the Russian people. Winter is about to arrive, at a moment when existing channels of food and fuel distribution are failing because of the collapse of the ruble. Stocks of all kinds of goods are falling, and it is increasingly difficult to replenish inventories.

The grain harvest this year is reported to have been only two-thirds of last year's, and the potato crop has been devastated by exceptional rains. People are buying up whatever is available in the shops — food, but also electronics, white goods, and anything that will enable them to transform their rubles into lasting value.

Imports are said to amount to as much as 80 percent of the food and goods consumed in Russia's cities. As export earnings have precipitously dropped, the country's ability to pay for imports is drastically reduced. The fall in prices of energy, Russia's most valuable export, was one of the main events triggering the present crisis.

Foreign loans thus have been crucial to Russia's ability to buy abroad, but unless the International Monetary Fund and the Group of Seven industrial nations reverse their stated positions, there will be no more loans without policy changes — renewed "reforms," meaning austerity — that now seem extremely unlikely, if not impossible.

The internationalization of the urban economies has tended to cut them off from the regions, which have been forced into barter and various forms of agricultural and industrial improvisation to survive. This actually leaves the regions in somewhat better condition to get through the winter. There is a strong tradition of peasant solidarity, and nearly everyone who has had access to dollars in recent years has put as many of them away as possible.

But while these resources will somewhat blunt the consequences of the ruble's crash, they only temporize with the fundamental problem that Russia is broke, heavily dependent on imported food and goods, and in for a terrible winter. If provisions and fuel are not assured, the population's reactions may become desperate.

Leaders of the European Union argue now that social cohesion and institutional reform are much more important to Russia than the West has until now admitted. The West's insistence on market freedom and inflation control has been directed toward reassuring foreign lenders rather than Russia's citizens.

The Austrian foreign minister, Wolfgang Schuessel, says that emphasis now should be placed on the "European model" of capitalism "with its social security nets."

However, this change in the advice being offered to Moscow comes rather late to have much practical application. A planned EU mission will allow Europe to "better appreciate" what is going on in Moscow. There is no ring of urgency in that statement.

Europe has plenty of money and might have imposed its own views on reform earlier, but as is usually the case about the more important world issues, the EU prefers to leave it to Washington (which, of course, is the way Washington prefers it, too). But in this affair, as the Clinton visit to Moscow demonstrated, Washington has little to offer the Russians. They have abused Western confidence by allowing loans and aid to be stolen or squandered, and no one is willing to go on with that.

Could something be done to deal with the fundamental problem of winter survival? The answer surely is "yes." Some good can be done through religious and other private volunteer groups able to organize direct measures of relief. However, the most important step that could be taken at this point would be to exempt food from the general cutoff of foreign aid and loans.

It would be possible for Western governments and agencies to finance Russia's basic imported food needs for the winter. This should be done without regard to the questions of basic economic reform, which are in the immediate term insoluble.

Given the policy paralysis in Washington, this would seem a matter in which the Europeans can and should take the lead.

It is, on the political and even moral planes, an opportunity to demonstrate West European solidarity with the Russian people.

It would be a measure of prudence, as well, for the peoples who share the continent with Russia.

International Herald Tribune.
Los Angeles Times Syndicate.

Stand Up to North Korea's Missile Blackmail

By Gerald Segal

TOKYO — When North Korea recently fired a Taepo Dong-1 missile with a range of 1,200 miles, there was a chorus of concern from South Korea, Japan, the United States and others. A U.S. official said that the missile test had the "potential to destabilize the entire region."

In reality, the test has little impact on East Asian security. Its importance is more in what it says about North Korea's predicament and strategy. If there is a military impact, it may well be felt further afield.

South Korea has every reason to be fearful of the North, but this missile adds little to the threat it already faces. Given the range, twice that of the previous No Dong missiles tested by the North, the weapon is clearly designed for more distant adversaries.

Japan is the main target. That the missile flight path crossed Japanese airspace only reinforces the message. But while Tokyo has reason to be worried, it has no reason to exaggerate the risk. Japan has long been a target of Russian and Chinese missiles, and has relied on the U.S. security umbrella to deter attack.

The North Korean missile firing is more a test of the will power of Washington to sustain its alliance commitments in the region. Japan and the United States certainly have enough countervailing military power to deter North Korea.

Pyongyang has spent much of the last decade demonstrating that it can pose threats to American security interests and blackmail the United States into paying blood money. The 1994 nuclear accord was a case in point, with Washington leading an international effort to supply North Korea with fuel and new nuclear reactors in exchange for a promise to halt a nuclear-weapons program.

No one should be surprised that a North Korea in deep economic crisis wants to make fresh threats that might also be traded for more payoffs. Pyongyang reportedly wants $500 million before it will suspend sales of missiles to rogue states. No doubt it will want an even bigger sum to suspend the sales of more potent weapons that could cause strategic headaches if acquired by Iran, Iraq or Libya.

The Kim Jong Il regime is fond of this line of blackmail. U.S. intelligence reported in August that North Korea has constructed a new nuclear site that looks suspiciously like a violation of the 1994 nuclear accord. No doubt the calculation is that by raising American anxiety levels, Pyongyang will exact more foreign aid. This tough strategy has worked in the past and its continuation shows just how much Mr. Kim's government is under the control of hard-liners, especially in the armed forces.

This is not a North Korea ready to embrace interdependence with the outside world. It is a country that knows it is weak, but sees its enemies as being fragile, too.

South Korea's economic woes prompt North Korea to interpret President Kim Dae Jung's current peace offensive as a sign of weakness. President Bill Clinton's travails are painfully obvious, as is the seemly structural weakness of the Japanese economy and political system. Recent crises of international capitalism are interpreted in Pyongyang as arguments against reform as a way out of the North's dire economic predicament.

The time has come for the United States and its allies to kick the habit of succumbing to North Korean blackmail. Pyongyang has little leverage if Japan, South Korea and the United States appreciate that the new 2,000-kilometer-range missile has relatively little impact on the military balance in East Asia.

North Korea, like the rogue states of the Middle East that it supplies with missiles and know-how, must be treated firmly. Those who reward Pyongyang's attempts at blackmail should not be surprised if Iraq or Libya try their own versions of the game.

The writer is director of studies at the International Institute for Strategic Studies in London and director of Britain's Pacific Asia Program. He contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

Yes, It's Cheesy, but Not Enough to Lose the Presidency

By Maureen Dowd

WASHINGTON — The president must not lose his job.

Not over this.

Certainly, Bill Clinton should be deeply ashamed of himself. He has given a bad name to adultery and lying. He has made wickedness seem pathetic, and that is truly a sin.

Kenneth Starr, all these years and all these millions later, has not delivered impeachable offenses. He has delivered a 445-page Harold Robbins novel.

If we are going to dump our president, it should be for something big and bold and black and original. Not for the most tired story ever told.

Middle-aged married man has affair with frisky and adoring young office girl. Man hints to girl he might be single again in three or four years. Man gets bored with girl and dumps her. Girl cries and rants and threatens, and tells 11 people what a creep he is.

The dialogue in this potboiler, compiled with sanctimonious relish by Reverend Starr, is so trite and bodice-ripping that it makes "Titanic" look profound.

In fact, Monica identified with Rose, the zaftig young heroine of "Titanic." Last January, the former intern wrote the president what she called "an embarrassing mushy note" inspired by the movie, asking her former boyfriend if they could have sex (the lying-down kind).

Despite the fact that it takes place in the most powerful spot on the planet, the romance does not sizzle.

Bill Clinton fancies himself another Jack Kennedy and invoked his idol's name last week to defend himself. But Kennedy was cool. His women were glamorous. The Rat Pack was good copy. He may have been just as immoral, but his carousing at least had style.

Mr. Clinton's escapades are just cheesy and depressing. The sex scenes are flat, repetitive, juvenile and cloying, taking place in the windowless hallway outside the Oval Office study or in the president's bathroom.

The props are uninspiring. Monica always pretends she's carrying papers to get into the Oval Office, and she gives the president a frog figurine, a letter opener decorated with a frog and "Oy Vey! The Things They Say: A Guide to Jewish Wit."

Their meetings, often when the first lady is traveling, are more needy than erotic.

Monica recalled, "I asked him why he doesn't ask me any questions about myself, and ... is this just about sex ... or do you have some interest in trying to get to know me as a person?"

By way of riposte, she said, the president laughed, said he cherished their time together and then "unzipped his pants and sort of exposed himself."

> ***The dialogue in this potboiler makes 'Titanic' look profound.***

When she complained to the president that she had not had any hugs for months, he quipped, "Every day can't be sunshine."

Thankfully, Mr. Clinton grew tired of his little pizza girl. She sensed he was "putting up walls."

"This was another one of those occasions when I was babbling on about something," she said of their last rendezvous, "and he just kissed me, kind of to shut me up, I think."

He didn't call. He didn't write. She began to suspect she was being "strung along." Trapped in a stereotype, Monica became the raging, vengeful Glenn Close character in "Fatal Attraction."

"PLEASE DO NOT DO THIS TO ME," she wrote in a draft of a note to the president. "I feel disposable, used and insignificant."

She demanded a big job at the United Nations or in the business world in New York, as compensation for his ruining her life.

"I don't want to have to work for this position," she said. "I just want it to be given to me." She sent the president a "wish list" of jobs ("I am NOT someone's administrative/executive assistant") and enclosed an erotic postcard and her thoughts on education reform.

Now if the president was taking Monica's advice on education reform, that might be an impeachable offense.

She sent him a note that read: "I am not a moron. I know that what is going on in the world takes precedence ... I need you right now not as president, but as a man. PLEASE be my friend."

Getting nervous over her fits, Mr. Clinton reminded her, "It's illegal to threaten the president."

This is the document on which the fate of the Republic has been hanging? These are not grounds for impeachment. These are grounds for divorce.

The New York Times.

Public Life, Private Life: Line Blurs

By Richard Cohen

WASHINGTON — On the night of Oct. 20, 1973, I was in the newsroom of The Washington Post. We learned that President Richard Nixon had demanded the firing of the special prosecutor, Archibald Cox. We learned that Attorney General Elliot Richardson had refused to do so and had quit. We heard vague rumors of troop movement and stirrings at the FBI headquarters.

This was the famous Saturday Night Massacre, and for a moment here and a moment there I was deeply concerned. This government, I thought, is capable of anything.

Now, once again, I am concerned. Only this time, it is not the president who scares me, but Kenneth Starr, the independent counsel. He has used the immense, virtually unchecked, power of his office to corner the president of the United States in the darkest recess of his private life. After four years and $40 million he has proven — without a doubt — that Bill Clinton had an affair with Monica Lewinsky and lied about it. What next? A sordid divorce case?

Stop reading right now if you want a defense of the president. I have never been in love with him, always considered him to be a liar and will neither defend nor minimize his lying to the American people, to a grand jury and in his deposition in the Paula Jones civil suit. Presidents of all people do not get to pick which laws they will honor and which they will breach. They take an oath. They give us their word, we give them our country.

But what we are witnessing has a medieval quality to it. Mr. Starr set out to these many years ago looking into an Arkansas real estate deal. He proceeded to a personnel matter, the staffing and running of the White House travel office. He has looked into whether FBI files were used by the White House for political reasons. He has come out of these investigations with the conviction that Mr. Clinton is a stonewalling prevaricator. Other than that, though, he had exactly zip.

Then Linda Tripp came along. Another prosecutor would have turned away. Another prosecutor would have said that he did not go to law school to become a private dick, standing out in the cold and looking up at two silhouettes on a window shade. But Mr. Starr, brimming with a dangerous righteousness, plunged in. He would have wired Ms. Lewinsky and sent her into the White House, if he could have. It is clear he would stop at nothing.

So now we know about some of the president's sexual practices. Now we know things about the chief executive of the United States we do not know about our best friends — or, in many cases, our own spouses. Mr. Clinton has not merely been exposed as an adulterer, he has been mortified, subjected to an Orwellian intrusion by the gumshoes of the state. His interior life, virtually his fantasies, have been nailed to a wall for the populace to see. This is a public evisceration.

Is Mr. Clinton to blame? Absolutely. He should never have had extramarital sex. He should never have had it with a young intern in the White House. He should never have involved others in his escapades, and he should never have lied about it all when, last January, he was essentially caught. He is, as we all now know, a smarmy man.

The Washington Post recently editorialized that "there need to be the gravest of offenses" for an election to be overturned by impeachment and conviction. I agree. There are different standards for resignation, the paper said, and I agree with that, too. If Mr. Clinton can no longer govern, if the government becomes a shambles, then maybe it will be time to bring on Al Gore. That is why he is there.

In the meantime, an interim step is in order, a condemnation of some sort by Congress. God knows Mr. Clinton has earned censure, and God knows, too, that we cannot allow presidents to lie under oath, no matter how they bite their lip and offer cockamamie definitions of sex. He ought to get slapped real good.

But years from now, when we are no longer revolted by seamy details, when the salacious has become tiring, we may well wonder what this was all about. How was it that we lost a president on account of a lie told about sex? The answer is that we live in an era in which the boundary between public and private has been obliterated, in which fame has become synonymous with celebrity, in which personality has replaced ideology and a prosecutor, suffused with zealotry, went where he should not have gone. This is what concerns me. Only one of us is president. But all of us have bedrooms.

The Washington Post

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1898: Manila Standoff

PARIS — [The Herald says in an editorial:] General Otis, who has been in command of the United States troops in Manila since the departure of General Merritt, was compelled a few days ago to serve an ultimatum upon Aguinaldo, ordering him to withdraw all the insurgent forces from the suburbs of the city by Sept. 15th. The Herald's correspondent in Manila cables that the "dictator" will probably yield. In the event of a refusal, the American troops must proceed to drive the insurgents out by force of arms. That the United States Government realizes the gravity of the situation is shown by the proposal to reinforce Admiral Dewey's squadron with the Brooklyn and Oregon.

1923: Tidal Damage

SAN DIEGO — Tidal waves have done much damage along the coast of lower California according to reports reaching here, which state that the town of San Jose del Cabo has been wiped out. The reports indicate that the 500 inhabitants of the town saved themselves by rushing into the hills and that several steamers narrowly escaped destruction at various ports. The tidal waves are believed to have been caused by one of the earthquakes in Japan.

1948: Hebrew Names

TEL AVIV — European family names, which Jews acquired in their generations of dispersion around the world, are being switched to Old Testament or Palestine geographical names in Israel's latest step toward nationalism. So far there is no compulsion, but at least among army officers and government officials there is considerable moral persuasion to change to Hebrew.

HEALTH/SCIENCE

TOMORROW'S STYLE

A Frustrating Quest for a Frozen Virus

By John Noble Wilford
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Digging in a cemetery on the Arctic island of Spitsbergen, Norway, medical scientists found the seven coffins they were looking for, but the coffins lay in shallow graves — not what they wanted to find. They had hoped they would be six feet deep, in permafrost, where the bodies would still be frozen and well preserved 80 years after dying in the terrible influenza pandemic of 1918.

The scientists would not describe the condition of the seven bodies after years of seasonal freezing and thawing. Bnt they said the victims, young coal miners, appeared to have been *buried in haste*, probably out of fear of the contagion that had claimed their lives. Their bodies had been buried *without clothes*, wrapped only in oewspapers. The graves were no more than three feet deep, above the permafrost line.

Even so, members of the exhumation project said they got what they came for: samples of tissues from six of the flu victims (they did not have permission to sample the seventh). They denied earlier published reports that the coffins contained only bones and no retrievable tissue specimens.

Kirsty Duncan, a Canadian medical geographer who directs the project, said the *pathologists* were *able* to get more than 100 *soft-tissue* samples, including several from the lungs. Biologists will be examining the lung tissues in particular for traces of the mysterious flu virus that killed more than 20 million people worldwide in 1918 and early 1919. They are looking for clues to why that contagion was so much more virulent and lethal than any flu virus before or since.

"We got good stuff, really good stuff," Dr. Duncan, a professor at the universities of Windsor and Toronto, said in an interview by telephone from her office in Toronto. "Virologists on the team are very hopeful."

Robert Webster, a virologist at St. Jude Children's Research Hospital in Memphis, Tennessee, was more cautious: "The samples were not exactly what we thought we were going to get. How much we're going to find out from them remains to be seen."

Research over the last five years by Dr. Duncan had pinpointed these seven graves in Longyearbyen — the principal community oo the island of *Spitsbergen, about 1,100* kilometers (700 miles) from the North Pole — as the most promising place to look for *well-preserved specimens* of the 1918 virus.

With new techniques in molecular biology and genetics, perhaps such long-frozen specimens could now reveal why that virus was one of the most lethal organisms that ever attacked humans. The knowledge *might* help fight future outbreaks.

The state of the specimens has not altered the overall plans for laboratory testing. The samples are being shipped to London for the first round of analysis by scientists at the National Institute of Medical Research and the London Hospital Medical College. Specimens will later be distributed to *scientists in* Canada, the United States and Norway.

Scientists said they could know in three months if the samples were likely to yield significant results, after which they might spend an additional three years on further analysis.

"It will be harder work than if the tissues had been frozen," Dr. Webster said, explaining that the degraded tissues probably contain only scraps from the genetic material of the flu virus, which may present problems in reconstructing the structure of genes critical to the virus's infectious behavior. "We might get less out of the samples than we initially hoped," he added.

Dr. Webster said the lung tissues would probably be the most useful, because flo viruses spread by *infiltrating* the cells lining the respiratory system and thus should have left traces there. They were not able to take lung samples from all six bodies, he said. This suggests some bodies were badly decomposed.

Some samples were also taken from other organs. Researchers have speculated that the 1918 variant of the flu virus might have been especially virulent if it somehow attacked throughout the body, not just in the respiratory system.

THE scientists said they were confident that the exhumed bodies were those they were looking for. The bodies were clearly once strapping young men. The seven victims were 18 to 29 years old when they came to Spitsbergen from the Norwegian mainland to work in the coal mines, but they contracted flo on the boat. All of them died in the first week of October, at the height of the global pandemic.

Surveys with ground-penetrating radar led the team to think the coffins were six feet deep. The radar detects differences in subsurface densities and textures, indicative of disturbed conditions or buried objects.

In this case, suggested Dr. Duncan, the team leader, the gravediggers in 1918 might have used dynamite to break up the permafrost down to 6 feet below the surface, which would have left radar traces of disturbed ground at that depth. Then, in haste, they might have buried the coffins in shallow graves without clearing out the dynamited rubble.

The Spitsbergen exhumations are only part of a quickening scientific quest to identify the 1918 flu virus and determine its lethal power. The team that has made the most progress is led by Jeffrey Taubenberger, a biologist at the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology in Washington.

Ann Reid, a molecular biologist working with Dr. Taubenberger, said the team had completed a significant step in understanding the 1918 flu virus by decoding the sequence of units composing one of its important genes. This is the hemagglutinin gene, which directs the production of proteins that enable the fln virus to attach itself to a cell in the respiratory system.

Dr. Reid said the decoding of a second critical component of the virus, the neuraminidase gene, may be completed in two or three months. Neuraminidase is the substance that enables the virus to penetrate a cell and, like a parasite, use its new home for making more viruses that spread to invade more cells — and leave a person miserable with the chills and aches of flu.

An understanding of hemagglutinin and neuraminidase is central to preventing and fighting flu. When attacked by flu or in response to flu vaccines, the body's natural immune system produces antibodies that cover the outer part of the virus, disabling the virus's mechanisms for invading cells.

Asked whether the genetic decoding of the 1918 virus had revealed anything to make it clear why it was such an unusually deadly strain, Dr. Reid said, "Nothing I would call a smoking gun." So far, she added, it appeared to be similar to a swine flu virus isolated in 1930.

The research by Dr. Taubenberger and Dr. Reid is based on tissue specimens preserved from two American soldiers who died in 1918 and from an Alaskan woman whose well-preserved body was exhumed last year. Tissues from another American flu victim, also a soldier, are being scrutinized because he died in the summer of 1918.

"There was an outbreak in the spring that year, and then something took place in that summer that made the virus more lethal," Dr. Reid said. "Maybe this will give us a clue."

John Noble Wilford/The New York Times

Members of the exhumation project entering a protective tent on Spitsbergen.

Replacing Hormone Replacement

By Jane E. Brody
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Making an informed decision about whether to take replacement hormones during and after menopause is hard enoogh for women with no previous health problems. It is far more difficult for a woman who has had breast cancer or who has a strong family history of this most common cancer in women. Because estrogen can stimulate the growth of a breast cancer, women and their physicians are understandably reluctant to consider hormone replacement for someone at high risk of developing a new or recurrent cancer.

Bot this means that such women may miss health benefits of estrogen after menopause, among them reduced risk of heart disease, osteoporosis and Alzheimer's disease, as well as diminished menopausal symptoms like hot flashes, night sweats and vaginal dryness.

The announcement that the Food and Drug Administration is recommending approval of the drug tamoxifen to reduce the risk of developing breast cancer provides another, though imperfect, hormone replacement option for high-risk women. Thoogh it has drawbacks, this so-called designer estrogen also offers women who take it an opportunity to glean some of the benefits of estrogen replacement, such as reduced risk of cardiovascular disease.

But these questions remain: Can some former breast cancer patients safely take hormone replacement, and if so, which ones? Are there reasonable alternatives that will grant women at least some of the benefits of estrogen without adding to their concerns about developing a new or recurrent cancer?

The answers concern millions of women worldwide who have survived breast cancer, and those at high risk of the disease.

Estrogen plays a critical role in the initiation and/or promotion of breast cancer. Many studies have shown that the longer a woman's breast is exposed to high levels of estrogen, the greater are her chances of eventually getting breast cancer. The cells of most breast cancers have receptors for estrogen and respond to the hormone's growth-stimulating effects. Patients with these cancers are typically given treatments to block the effects of their own estrogens.

Recent findings strongly suggest that this increased risk extends to postmenopausal women who take replacement hormones, either estrogen alone or estrogen with progestin (the latter is added to protect the oterine lining from estrogen's growth-stimulating effect). For each year that women take these hormones, their risk of developing breast cancer rises slightly, by an amount roughly equal to the increase associated with a one-year delay in the onset of menopause. After 10 years on hormone replacement, according to the experience of 80,000 nurses, the increase in risk is about 30 percent.

Further evidence of estrogen's influence ou breast tissue comes from the effects of designer estrogens like tamoxifen. These substances act as weak estrogens and block the action of natural estrogen in some tissues but oot others. Tamoxifen has been shown to help prevent new or recurrent breast cancer apparently by blocking the stimulating effects of a woman's own estrogen oo breast tissue. Preliminary evidence was presented recently for a second designer estrogen, the bone-building drug raloxifene, which seemed to reduce a woman's chances of developing breast cancer.

Though not ideal substitutes for the real thing, designer estrogens offer high-risk women some estrogen benefits. Tamoxifen, for example, does reduce cardiac risk, but not to the extent that estrogen does. But like estrogen, tamoxifen also stimulates cell growth in the oterus and increases the risk of uterine cancer. Raloxifene, marketed as Evista to help prevent osteoporosis, also has some of estrogen's cardiovascular beoefits and, unlike tamoxifen, it does oot stimulate uterine cell growth.

So what are the options for a menopausal woman who has had breast cancer or is at high risk of getting it?

First and foremost, she needs to adopt the healthy habits known to or strongly suspected of reducing the risk of heart disease, osteoporosis and Alzheimer's: quitting smoking; maintaining a normal body weight; doing regular weight-bearing exercise like brisk walking or strength training; reducing consumption of meat and dairy fat, sugars and refined starches, and eating more vegetables, whole grains, beans and fish.

ALSO, a postmenopausal woman, even if she takes hormones, should consume at least 1,500 milligrams of calcium a day (from nonfat dairy products like yogurt and skim milk, calcium-rich vegetables and calcium-enriched orange juice supplemeoted, if oceded, by calcium tablets). She might also take a daily supplement of Vitamin E (200 to 800 international units, to protect against heart disease and Alzheimer's) and Vitamin D (to bring her daily total to 800 international units, for proper absorption and use of calcium).

Many menopausal women have recently turned to the lowly soybean as a substitute for replacement hormones, but the jury is still out on how effective it is. Soy contains weak estrogens called isoflavones, which may mimic some of the effects of natural estrogen.

LANGUAGE

Plugged in and Lit Up on Broadway

By Richard Weiner

NEW YORK — Break a leg, knock 'em in the aisles, stage-door Johnny, stage mother, stage-struck, twofer, understudy . . . much of the language of the theater has become the language of the street. But not all of it, and as the curtain rises on a new Broadway season, it's a good chance to consider some of the most enlightening theatrical terms.

We'll do our considering from the topmost seating in the *house* (meaning either the theater building itself or the people who pay to enter it), up in the place the Brits call *the gods* but we feel right at home in as the *peanut gallery*. The origin is oot that the spectators looked, from the stage, as small as peanuts, but rather that the audience in the cheapest seats often ate goobers. (Way beneath us are the *mezzanine* (the first opper floor), the *first balcony* (atop that) and then the *second balcony* (so close you can hear the shells drop).

The prize for the most colorful language probably goes to the *juicers* and *gaffers*. The juicer, oo surprise, is an electrician who turns on the you-know-what. The *gaffer* has been around considerably looger; for centuries the word has designated the foreman of a stage crew. (In film and television, it now means head electrician.) The word originated in the 16th century, used as an altered form of godfather or grandfather. In the 19th, a foreman or overseer was called a *gaffer*, particularly in Britain, as was a master glassblower.

Types of lighting equipment used on the stage and in film, television and elsewhere range from *baby, junior* and *peewee* to *brute* and *senior*. The slang usually refers to the size or other characteristics of the lamps, luminaries and luminants. For example, a *brute* is a high-intensity arc spotlight. A *minibrute* is smaller and is used for supplementary illuminatioo (*fill light*).

One of my favorites is an *inky dink*; also called *dinky inky* or simply *inky* or *dinky*. It's a small incandescent (*inky*) lamp. *Dinky*, from the Scottish, means small.

Others with illuminating derivations are *barn door, bazooka* and *birdseye*. *Barn doors* are hinged flaps or blinders on the front of a spotlight to control the beam of light. They are also called *flippers* or *shutters*. A *bazooka* is a device on a *catwalk* (a narrow elevated walkway or platform) to support lighting units. Its origin is not as straightforward as that of the *barn doors*. World War II veterans remember the weapons that were used to launch armor-piercing rockets. They were called *bazookas* because of their resemblance to a horn popularized by the comedian Bob Burns (1896-1956). Let's go further back. He named it after the slang word *bazoo* (mouth or nose), which is probably from *bazuin*, the Dutch word for trumpet.

□

Birdseye is surprising in its etymology. This spotlight with a reflector back was invented by Clarence Birdseye (1886-1956), who is better known for developing methods for quick-freezing foods. Actually, it's a PAR light, short for *parabolic*.

Theater (and film) audiences are familiar with *fresnel* light devices, since the name sometimes appears in the credits. *Fresnel* lights have adjustable lenses in front of the bulb to concentrate the light. They are named after Augustin Jean Fresnel (1788-1827), a French physicist. For post-theater expositors, by the way, the correct pronunciation is fray-nell or fruh-nell, not fres-nell.

The two best-known names in lights are probably *Klieg* and *Century*. The powerful *klieg lights* are often used at premieres, store openings and other events. These wide-angle carbon-arc lamps were inveoted by John Kliegl (1869-1959) and his brother Arthur (1872-1927). *Century lights* were made for many decades by Century Lighting Co. and attached to a three-legged portable metal stand (a *Century stand*, generally called a *C-stand*) that is ubiquitous in theaters and film studios.

In the current "environmental production" of "Cabaret," where the lights are back on after a construction accident turned them off for 35 performances this summer, the theater has been transformed into a nightclub evocative of 1930 Berlin. Lighting really sets this stage, so Mike Baldassari, the co-lighting designer, has even christened some of his new effects: *Podunwarferstein*, a Germanic old-fashioned contraption for hanging lights; *Wikki*, a move in which the *follow spot* operator opens and closes the *iris* (the shutter in front of the spotlight) in rapid succession, and *Jiffy*, the panning and tilting that create a three-dimensional *iris* effect.

In the *house* of "Cabaret," $80-a-ticket patrons watch from nightclub tables. (The economy classes fill the balcooy.) As yet, Baldassari has not given the table lamps a name. Why not *eine kleine Nightlampe*?

Richard Weiner is the author of Webster's New World Dictionary of Media and Communications. William Safire is on vacation.

IN BRIEF

Eliminating E. Coli Bacteria From Cows

NEW YORK (NYT) — Microbiologists at Cornell University have found a way to virtually rid cattle of harmful strains of *E. coli* bacteria, including the bacteria that have caused scores of deaths and sickened thousands of consumers of undercooked hamburgers.

Their studies, described in the journal Science, demonstrated that the grain-based feedlot diet usually fed to cattle before slaoghter fosters the growth of E. coli bacteria, some of which can cause disease. Among the dangerous strains that can survive when cattle are fed grain is E. coli O157:H7, the most deadly E. coli known.

The findings were met with enthusiasm by both the cattle industry and food safety experts. Agriculture Secretary Dan Glickman said in a statement, "This deceptively simple finding, if confirmed by further research, has the potential to greatly assist our efforts to fight food-borne illness."

Grain feeding helps make beef tender and fatty and is considered the most economical way to feed cattle before slaughter. But the researchers found that if cattle were switched to a diet of hay or fresh grass for five days before slaughter, the possibility of infection from meat contaminated with the deadly strain could all but be eliminated.

A New Drug to Fight Depression

WASHINGTON (AP) — Scientists may have stumbled onto a new way to treat depression: an experimental drug that targets a mysterious brain chemical that doctors did not know was at work in mental disorders. Merck & Co.'s drug, the subject of an account published in Science, works on a chemical pathway that differs from every antidepressant sold today and offers hope to patients who get no help from standard therapies.

"This is really very important," said Steven Hyman, director of the National Institute on Mental Health, who is familiar with the findings. "To everybody's surprise, it was robustly effective for depression."

Americans spend about $3 billion a year on drugs to battle depression, drugs that do help many patients, but that can cause serious side effects.

Also, about 20 percent of patients get no help from today's medicines, which all target either serotonin or oorepinephrine, brain chemicals called neurotransmitters, Mr. Hyman said. Merck says its new drug, MK-869, targets a brain chemical called substance P. In a study of 213 patients with moderate to severe depression, Merck tested MK-869 against Paxil, a popular antidepressant, or against a placebo. During the six-week study, MK-869 relieved depression as effectively as Paxil did, but with fewer side effects, the company asserted.

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NASDAQ NATIONAL MARKET

Consolidated prices for all shares traded during week ended Friday, Sept. 11

Stocks	Div	Yld	Sales 100s	High	Low	Close	Chge
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Herald Tribune International

BUSINESS/FINANCE

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1998

CYBERSCAPE

Internet's Historic Day

Millions Jam Web to Read Starr Report

By Linton Weeks and Leslie Walker
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — In the brief history of news on the Internet, Friday broke all records. In offices, homes, schools and public libraries across the country, people with access to the Internet were scrolling through the 453-page report of the Office of the Independent Counsel — the Starr report — which was posted complete with a detailed table of contents and corresponding links to passages.

Amazingly, perhaps, the glitches were minor and the Web did not unravel.

A spokeswoman for MSNBC, whose Web site is one of the most heavily visited on the net, said traffic was almost twice its previous high — 1.1 million unique users — set when President Bill Clinton gave his grand jury testimony Aug. 17.

Erin O'Shea of *Washingtoopost.com* said the newspaper's site had probably tripled its previous record of page views. "It's unprecedented," she said. "We were almost maxing out."

The fact that the full 453-page document was posted on a multitude of commercial sites — as well as the quartet of spots designated by the House of Representatives — alleviated the snarly situation. There were delays at some Web sites and snags in others.

Anxiety mounted even before the report was nploaded. *Washingtoo-post.com*, for instance, was overwhelmed by traffic around 2 P.M. Friday and was unavailable for several minutes. The computers that serve the Web sites of the House of Representatives, the Governmeot Printing Office and the Library of Congress were publicly accessible only intermittently.

The official sites were well behind some news organizations in making the report available to the pablic. Several news sites, including The Associated Press and CNN, posted the report sometime before 3:30 P.M. Technicians at the Library of Congress did not even receive a disk containing the report until 3:45.

The House published the Starr report on its private "intranet" first, making sure that members of Congress had access before the public did. Congressional staff members then quickly downloaded the report and gave copies to reporters. Sources said that is why several news organizations posted the report on the Web before it was available on the government's public sites.

Traffic immediately soared on the House servers, which logged 3 million hits an hour, up from the average of 66,000 hits an hour, said Jason Poblete, spokesman for the House Government Reform and Oversight Committee. "This is historic," Mr. Poblete said. "It worked the way it was supposed to work."

At the Government Printing Office, T. C. Evans, assistant director of electronic information distribution, said, "The good news is, our site is doing above average." The bad news, he added, is "we're very, very slow."

Tony Rimovsky, a computer expert for the National Center for Supercomputing Applications in Illinois, said he doubted that the heavy traffic at the Starr report sites would affect the Internet in general.

"The Internet is completely decentralized," Mr. Rimovsky said. "As a result, there is no single point of failure or single point of congestioo."

Late Saturday afternoon, Kurt Gray of Internet Traffic Report in Acton, Massachusetts, said that he had not bothered to monitor on-line activity recently. He was too busy reading Keo Starr's report on the BBC Web site.

The American Library Association, anticipating reaction from parents whose children access the report on library computers, issued a statement saying the decision was up to parents. Some software companies that produce Internet filters reported receiving oumerous requests from parents to block access to the Starr report for their children.

There are many ironies to the House decision to publish the explicit report on-line, say those who have monitored the efforts by federal lawmakers to restrict oo-line access to indecent materials. In 1996 Congress passed a bill — later struck down by the Supreme Court — aimed at punishing those who would make "indecent" and "patently offensive" materials available to minors via computer.

Internet address:
CyberScape@iht.com

Recent technology articles:
www.iht.com/IHT/TECH/

Gerald Martineau/The Washington Post

In the House print media gallery, reporters crowded around a computer terminal to search for the Starr report when it was released on the Web.

China and Japan Set Talks on Asian Crisis

Tokyo Woes Threaten Beijing's Growth Goals

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BEIJING — After months of acrimony over Tokyo's faltering economy, China and Japan will hold talks Monday on how to cope with the regional financial crisis.

The daylong meeting between senior Chinese and Japanese officials is the first attempt by the two countries to ease tensions over Japan's ailing economy and weak yen and to seek constructive ways to deal with the crisis.

China finds itself in the enviable position of enjoying stronger growth than its wealthier neighbor. Thanks to the fact that its currency, the yuan, is not fully convertible, Beijing is cushioned from the volatility that has stricken other Asian financial markets. Although economic growth may not reach the government's 1998 target of 8 percent, it is bound to exceed that of Japan, where the economy has shrunk for three consecutive quarters.

But Tokyo's economic woes are deeply troubling for China. Japan is its largest trading partner and one of its biggest investors. Slack Japanese demand for Chinese exports is dragging down the economy just as state industries lay off millions of workers to adjust to market-style reforms.

Beijing has harangued Tokyo for months over its inability to turn its economy and currency around, accusing it of not doing its part to help ease the Asian crisis.

Chinese economists, quoted Sunday in the state-run China Daily, dismissed the rebound by the yen last week as short-lived. Li Guobin of the State Information Office noted Beijing's efforts to increase public spending to revive domestic demand and offset losses from Japan and other Asian markets.

At the meeting Monday, Deputy Foreign Minister Koichi Haraguchi of Japan and Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Sun Zheoyu of China will lead delegations of trade and finance officials.

President Jiang Zemin's cancellation of an official visit to Japan last week, due to catastrophic floods in China, has accentuated the importance of the gathering.

While the two countries' economies are deeply intertwined and their influence within Asia great, they have not found ways to cooperate over the regional crisis. Although ties have improved in recent years, distrust lingers from Japan's brutal 1931-1945 occupatioo of mucb of China and the two countries' aspirations for dominance in Asia.

Chinese exports to Japan fell 4.3 percent, to $13.7 billion, in the first half of the year from the first half of last year, according to Chinese customs statistics. Japanese foreign direct investment in China declined 30.7 percent, to $1.16 billion, in the first half.

The lower growth in trade and investment has helped slow Chinese economic growth to 7 perceot in the first half from 8.8 percent in the first half of 1997.

The slowdown is complicating efforts to reform state industries, long protected under central planning, and the banks that supported them. State banks are swamped with bad debt, and the government is having trouble providing jobs or welfare payments for laid-off workers, raising the possibility of unrest.

Government economists say 8 percent growth is needed to safely cope with the impact of the reforms, many of which have already been slowed dowo in light of poor economic circumstances.

Japan's delegation will seek to ease Chinese concerns about its economic program, the daily Nihon Keizai Shimbun reported Sunday. *(AP, AFP)*

China Protests U.S. Curb on Beetle-Ridden Wooden Crates

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BEIJING — China has expressed irritation at emergency U.S. restrictions on Chiou exports packed in untreated wooden crates, and hinted at retaliation if the United States failed to reconsider the measure, state media reported over the weekend.

New U.S. restrictions intended to prevent a destructive beetle from infesting U.S.-bound exports were "irrational" and would hinder economic cooperation, a Chinese government spokesman said Saturday.

The United States announced Friday that Chinese exporters must fumigate or treat with heat or preservatives wood crates and pallets carrying Chinese goods to the United States. The ban would affect between 30 percent and 50 percent of China's exports to the United States.

The U.S. restrictions, to take effect in 90 days, are aimed at eradicating the Asian loog-horned beetle, which can ravage hardwood trees and forests.

China "opposes trade protectionism of various forms," and has appealed the decision, the Chinese spokesman told the Xinhua news agency.

"The unilateral action taken by the U.S. could impact the normal development of Sino-American trade, and would damage economic cooperation between the two countries," Xinhua reported.

"China expresses concern and regret over the matter, and reserves the right to further reactions," the report said.

As much as one-half of China's $62 billion in annual exports to the United States is packed in wooden crates and would be subject to the restrictions, said Dan Glickman, the secretary of agriculture. But he added that if China took the proper steps, the move would not affect its exports.

(Reuters, AP, Bloomberg)

As Crisis Hobbles Dollar, Calls Mount for Rate Cuts

By Carl Gewirtz
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — With increasing stridency, analysts are urging rapid and collective cuts in interest rates to flood global markets with cash and relieve growing tension in financial markets.

The possible impact such an opening of the spigots by governments might have oo inflation, or the possible "moral hazard" it might fan through sparing investors losses on otherwise imprudent investments, is insignificant, these analysts insist, compared with the dangers of allowing the turmoil to spread.

Fueled by uncertainty about President Bill Clinton's ability to continue governing, the crisis that has mauled equity markets and most bond markets moved last week to the foreign exchange market, snaring the dollar.

The speed of the dollar's decline against the major European currencies, to levels not seen since May 1997, has increased expectations of further substantial losses.

The dollar is especially exposed in the current situation. Capital flows worldwide are drying up. But without such inflows, the dollar is exposed to considerable weakness due to the already large and still widening U.S. trade deficit. That shortfall is a lifeline to the ailing economies of Southeast Asia and Latin America, which count on increasing exports to finance their own recoveries.

But what most worries analysts now is that increasingly markets — and in particular the foreign exchange market — are oot being driven by economic fundamentals. Instead, they say, trading conditions have been made hectic by the indiscriminate withdrawal of liquidity as risk-averse investors retreat to the sidelines, depriving markets of the normal two-way business.

"Reduced liquidity is both a consequence of increased foreign-exchange volatility and a cause of greater volatility going forward," said Paul Meggyesi, a Deotsche Bank analyst in London.

At Morgan Stanley Dean Witter in New York, Stephen Roach said that the only way to arrest the indiscriminate flight of investors from virtually all traded assets is for coordinated government action "to provide liquidity to increasingly illiquid financial markets."

"In such a climate, global investors are unwilling or unable to differentiate between the structurally impaired economics of Asia and Russia and the more virtuous economies of Latin America, the United States, Canada, and Central and Eastern Europe," he said.

"There's nothing more important than restoring investor confidence," he said.

The sense of urgency is no less great at Banqoe Paribas, whose London-based analyst Paul Mortimer-Lee called on governments to reflate, inflate, reschedule and lend. Without radical action, he said, "the vicious spiral of asset price falls, increased solvency risks and credit crunches will intensify."

"Panic requires action by the authorities" and that, be said, means rate cuts. But be added that rate cuts alone would not address questions about solvency.

Japan cut rates last week, with the administered cost of overnight money falling by half to 0.25 percent. But with rates already so low, analysts said they suspected that the Bank of Japan had been primarily concerned about financial system stability in the approach to the close of the fiscal half-year on Sept. 30.

Mr. Mortimer-Lee read it as "a signal that something very, very bad is about to happen in Japan's financial system."

Initially, as would be expected, the rate cut caused the yen to weaken sharply. But by the end of the week, it had recovered to levels not seen since April as the rate cut fueled a rally in the bond market. That caused a massive reshuffling of positions that caused the yen to surge. The dollar finished the week at 130.675 yen.

While some analysts expect the yen to reverse in October, when the repatriation of foreign profits has ceased, others say that with investor withdrawal from foreign markets the yen, along with the Swiss franc and the Deutsche mark, is likely to remain strong.

The worst-performing currencies over the past mooth, Mr. Meggyesi said, have been "the U.S., Australian and Canadian dollars — all big international debtors which need continuous inflows of capital to finance sizable current-account deficits."

Paulo Whitaker/Reuters

Traders cheering at the Sao Paulo Stock Exchange, a rare sight these days as Latin American economies come under fire. The IMF says that it is prepared to tap a line of credit for the region.

CURRENCY RATES

Sept. 11

Cross Rates

	$	£	D.M.	F.F.	Lira	D.Fl	B.F.	S.F.	Yen	C$	Peseta
Amsterdam	1.904	3.2035	1.1284	0.3366	0.1143*	—	5.4405*	1.3745	1.4425*	1.2585	1.3285*
Brussels	34.91	58.815	20.6295	6.1522	2.0806*	18.283	—	25.1175	0.2632	27.78	24.2875*
Frankfurt	1.6895	2.8484	—	0.2982	0.1012*	0.8863	4.8475*	1.2191	1.2897*	1.1144	1.1774*
London (a)	1.6939	—	2.8409	9.5307	2,806.66	3.2063	58.4454	2.3364	220.6982	2.5409	241.625
Madrid	143.313	241.726	84.936	25.33	8.597*	75.273	4.1173	103.48	109.416*	94.401	—
Milan	1,670.50	2,815.40	987.85	294.58	—	825.95	47.88	1,203.45	12.77	1,103.45	11.44
New York (b)	—	1.6728a	1.6943	5.679	1,674.80	1.9108	34.89	1.3965	130.675	1.5410	143.19
Paris	5.6579	9.543	3.3530	—	0.3394*	2.9718	0.1626	4.0822	4.3197*	3.7356	3.948*
Tokyo	130.10	220.39	77.75	23.19	0.788	68.90	3.7608	94.76	—	85.99	0.9156
Toronto	1.514	2.5325	0.8936	0.2666	0.0905*	0.7923	0.4328*	1.0880	1.1586*	—	0.1057*
Zurich	1.3867	2.3411	0.8223	0.2453	0.0833*	0.7288	3.9886*	—	1.0593*	0.9176	0.967*
1 ECU	1.1631	0.6895	1.9424	6.5904	1,930.72	2.2143	40.4820	1.6119	152.336	1.7616	166.676
1 SDR	1.3741	0.8154	2.3215	7.7759	2,280.44	2.6172	47.929	1.9062	184.485	2.0945	196.911

Closings in Amsterdam, London, Milan, Paris and Zurich, fixings in other centers; New York and Toronto rates at 4 P.M.
*a: To buy one pound; b: To buy one dollar; *: Units of 100; N.Q.: not quoted; N.A.: not available.*

Other Dollar Values

Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $
Argent. peso	0.9998	Greek drac.	291.37	Mex. peso	10.61	S. Afr. rand	6.3305
Australian $	1.6667	Hong Kong $	7.749	N. Zealand $	1.9283	S. Kor. won	1366.5
Austrian sch.	11.868	Hung. forint	220.50	Norw. krone	7.5395	Swed. krona	7.8858
Brazil real	1.1789	Indian rupee	42.49	Phil. peso	43.71	Taiwan $	34.50
Chinese yuan	8.2796	Indo. rupiah	11850.	Polish zloty	3.57	Thai baht	40.78
Czech koruna	30.39	Irish £	0.6739	Port. escudo	172.93	Turkish lira	273750
Danish krone	6.4271	Israeli shek.	3.8625	Russ. ruble	12.8749	UAE dirham	3.671
Egypt. pound	3.409	Kuw. dinar	0.3005	Saudi riyal	3.751	Venez. boliv.	586.75
Fin. markka	5.1335	Malay. ring.	3.80	Sing. $	1.72		

Forward Rates

Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day	Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day
Pound Sterling	1.6852	1.6825	1.6800	Japanese yen	130.57	129.77	129.21
Canadian dollar	1.5152	1.5152	1.5153	Swiss franc	1.3804	1.3756	1.3713
Deutsche mark	1.6822	1.6791	1.6765				

Sources: ING Bank (Amsterdam); KBC Bank (Brussels); Banca Commerciale Italiana (Milan); Banque de France (Paris); Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi (Tokyo); Royal Bank of Canada (Toronto); IMF (SDR). Other data from the Associated Press, Bloomberg and Reuters.

Clinton Urges Funding for IMF

White House Asks Congress to Act Amid Worries About Latin America

Bloomberg News

WASHINGTON — President Bill Clinton and Treasury Secretary Robert Rubin will intensify their efforts to persuade the U.S. Congress to approve additional funding for the International Monetary Fund, Mr. Clinton said over the weekend.

Obtaining $17.9 billion in new funds from Congress for the IMF — which may be called oo to assist Brazil and other Latin American nations, after being stretched by earlier aid plans for Russia and Asian nations — must be a priority, Mr. Clinton said in his weekly radio address on Saturday.

"Treasury Secretary Rubin and I will go to New York on Monday, where I will discuss the current challenges of the global economy and the risks to our prosperity unless we act oo the IMF request and take some other steps designed to make sure that America does not become a sea of prosperity in an ocean of distress," Mr. Clinton said. He is scheduled to speak Monday morning at the Council on Foreign Relations in New York. Mr. Rubin is to speak Monday afternoon in North Carolina.

The Senate voted last week to finance U.S. operations abroad, including $17.9 billion for the IMF, the second time this year that it has approved money for the Fund. But in the House of Representatives, Republicans have sought to force the IMF to make drastic changes in its policies. A House committee Thursday voted to give the IMF only $3.4 billion, delaying a final decision until later this month, when House and Senate negotiators meet to resolve discrepancies.

The IMF said it was prepared to make fresh loans to Latin America as Brazil battles to stem an outflow of more than $1 billion a day.

Stanley Fischer, first deputy managing director of the IMF, describing the slide in Latin American markets as an "overreaction to Russian events," said the organization was prepared to tap a $15 billion line of credit with major industrial nations to meet a request for money from Latin America. The Fund has not received any such requests so far, he said.

The troubles in Brazil, the largest economy in Latin America, are reverberating around the region as investors worry that budget deficits and shortages of currency reserves in some countries hamper the ability to repay debts. Mr. Fischer said he was regularly in touch with officials from Brazil, which has raised its key interest rate 20 percentage points to try to stem the outflow of dollars.

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CAPITAL MARKETS ON MONDAY

Market Anxiously Awaits a Fed Rate Cut

Staff From Dispatches

-The rally that drove ields to record lows reverse course unless rve Board cuts interest half a percentage point e year, investors said. reasury securities of all below the Fed's 5.5 per- r overnight loans between st time that has happened Jnless the Fed lowers rates, t has handed 30-year bond returns of about 13 percent il could come to a screeching

investors expect the Fed to alf-point cut on Sept. 29, when akers next meet. They say the eds to lower rates to help quell al turmoil overseas and buttress conomic growth. Fed officials do that, "They will have effectively confirmed what the market has done," said Closson Vaughan, a money manager at Columbia Partners LLC in Washington.

"If the Fed eases only 25 basis points and says it's only an insurance-policy-type step, two-year notes are going to get killed," Mr. Vaughan said. A basis

U.S. CREDIT MARKETS

point is one one-hundredth of a percentage point.

The U.S. Treasury market will likely continue to take its cue next week from U.S. share prices, although Alan Greenspan's testimony before the House banking committee this week will also grab its share of market focus, traders and analysts said.

Mr. Greenspan, the chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, testifies to Congress on Wednesday in a public hearing on recent global economic developments.

Kevin Flanagan, an economist with Morgan Stanley Dean Witter, said economic reports "will continue to be put on the back burner," while "developments within the Beltway" should dominate trade through their impact on the U.S. stock market.

Also next week, any possible signs of stability in share prices — and the Clinton presidency — would likely prompt some selling in Treasury bonds, despite expectations of a U.S. rate cut, Mr. Flanagan said.

The threat of profit-taking aside, Treasury bonds may draw buyers if Latin American markets extend their slide, said Mark Sanvigne, e trader with Chase Securities.

Bonds fell Friday for the first time in three days, as stocks rose and as investors balked at the low yields. Even so, the 30-year yield fell 6 basis points on the week, to 5.23 percent.

"It'e dangerous in here," given how low yields have fallen, said Jim Somers, who manages $2.5 billion at Martindale Andres & Co. in West Conshohocken, Pennsylvania. "The Fed has got to ease probably 100 basis points to support the levels we're at right now — at least."

Predictions of a rate reduction have increased since Sept. 4, when Mr. Greenspan said U.S. economic growth would probably slow because of recent declines in global markets.

"It's just not credible that the United States can remain an oasis of prosperity unaffected by a world that is experiencing greatly increased stress," Mr. Greenspan said.

Investors took his remarks as a hint the Fed would lower rates if the financial crises in Asia and emerging markets worsen. It last changed its target for the federal funds rate in March 1997, raising it a quarter point.

Christopher Rupkey, an economist at Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi, said he did not expect the Fed to reduce rates that much, although he is calling for a cut of a quarter percentage point on Sept. 29. "The Fed doesn't cut rates aggressively unless U.S. citizens are being laid off, and that isn't happening," he said.

Others agree that the strength of the U.S. economy may deter the Fed from cutting rates as much as some investors anticipate. The unemployment rate, at 4.5 percent in August, is near its lowest level in almost three decades, while low mortgage rates are fueling a boom in the housing market. As recently as its July meeting, the Fed indicated it was more likely to raise than lower interest rates.

(Bloomberg, Market News)

A Flight to Quality Lifts Cost To Wide Range of Borrowers

By Carl Gewirtz
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The massive, fear-driven flight to quality that has pushed up prices on German government bonds and driven yields to new lows took on a new life last week, as the conviction spread that slowing world growth would force a reduction in official interest rates soon.

Just as the yield for U.S. Treasury bonds fell, the yield on the 10-year German government benchmark hit a low of 3.95 percent last week before ending at 4.01 percent — indicating that investors do not expect short-term rates to rise at the formation of monetary union at the end of the year.

Moreover, bankers read comments by Wim Duisenberg, head of the European Central Bank, that e continued fall of the dollar "would be e reason for worry" as a signal that rates could be cut if the dollar fell below 1.60 DM.

Meanwhile, improvements last week in the core markets only aggravated conditions elsewhere as prices on other debt instruments were not able to match the performances and yields relative to benchmark levels — so-called spreads — widened.

At the riskiest end of the market, J.P. Morgan's Emerging Market Bond Index ended the week at 1,795, meaning the yield was 17.95 percentage points, or 1,795 basis points, above the level of comparable U.S. government paper — up from 14.75 percentage points e week earlier.

Even double-A-rated Italy could not keep up. Its paper ended the week trading at 50 basis points over German government paper, up from 47 basis points a week earlier. Renewed volatility and widening of these spreads scotched any optimism about a return to more stable market conditions and, bankers report, seriously hinder efforts to bring new issues.

Last week, for example, the European Investment Bank sold $750 million worth of 10-year bonds to yield 44 basis points more than comparably dated U.S. Treasury notes. A year ago, the triple-A-rated supranational borrower paid a spread of only 21 basis points to issue paper. But by the end of last week, with U.S. government paper rallying at e speed that only Germany could keep up with, the bank's new paper ended trading at a spread of 54 basis points.

Kreditanstalt fuer Wiederaufbau, or KfW, e triple-A-rated German government-owned borrower, sold $250 million worth of 10-year paper at a spread of 52 basis points, but it finished the week trading at e spread of 60 basis points. The bonds are fungible with an issue that was first opened in January and was offered at a spread of 30 basis points.

The flight to quality and fear of what trouble banks might get into left triple-A-rated Rabobank Nederland with its 10-year notes trading at e spread of 66 basis points over benchmark levels. They were initially offered to investors at a spread of 55 basis points.

Most Active International Bonds

The 250 most active international bonds traded through the Euroclear system for the week ending Sept. 11. Prices supplied by Telekurs.

Rnk	Name	Cpn	Maturity	Price	Crt Yd
Argentine Peso					
212	Argentina	8¼	12/13/98	95.5891	9.1500
Austrian Schilling					
150	Austria	5	01/15/08	105.1500	4.7600
170	Austria	6¼	07/15/27	115.6000	5.4100
Belgian Franc					
158	Belgium	zero	12/10/98	99.1489	3.4100
British Pound					
137	Fannie Mae	6⅞	06/07/02	100.4703	6.8400
183	Alliance Leic fin	7.539	09/09/03	99.7600	7.5600
236	EIB	6	11/26/04	100.3750	5.9800
246	Natwest	6½	09/07/21	99.7500	6.5200
247	Britain	6¾	12/07/03	105.1880	6.1800
Danish Krone					
22	Denmark	8	05/15/03	114.7300	6.9700
27	Denmark	7	11/15/07	117.2300	5.9700
30	Denmark	8	03/15/06	121.1000	6.6100
49	Denmark	6	11/15/09	110.4800	5.4300
53	Denmark	7	11/10/24	121.2600	5.7700
54	Denmark	8	11/15/01	110.4600	7.2400
60	Denmark	9	11/15/00	109.2600	8.2400
70	Denmark	6	12/10/99	101.7800	5.9000
78	Denmark	7	12/15/04	113.3700	6.1700
84	Nykredit	6	10/01/29	97.6000	6.1500
86	Denmark	6	11/15/02	105.7200	5.6800
100	Realkredit	6	10/01/29	98.1000	6.1200
114	Denmark	9	11/15/98	100.7000	8.9400
120	Denmark	4	02/15/01	99.0400	4.0400
124	Nykredit	7	10/01/29	100.6500	6.9500
188	Nykredit	6	10/01/26	100.0500	6.0000
194	Realkredit	7	10/01/29	100.5500	6.9600
Deutsche Mark					
1	Germany	6	07/04/07	112.7500	5.2700
2	Germany	5¼	01/04/08	107.1007	4.9000
3	Germany	4¾	07/04/08	105.2582	4.5100
4	Germany	5⅝	01/04/28	107.3018	5.2400
5	Germany	6	01/04/07	112.9500	5.3100
6	Germany	4½	02/18/03	103.7425	4.3400
8	Germany	4½	05/19/03	103.4600	4.3500
9	Germany	6	01/05/06	112.1700	5.3500
10	Germany	8	07/22/02	115.9325	6.9000
12	Germany	6½	07/04/27	122.9550	5.2900
13	Germany	4	06/16/00	100.1534	3.9900
14	Germany	4½	05/17/02	100.8103	4.4600
15	Germany	5	11/12/02	105.2450	4.7500
16	Germany	4¾	11/20/01	103.5414	4.5900
17	Germany	7¾	01/03/05	118.9933	6.2000
18	Germany	8	01/21/02	113.7243	7.0300
19	Germany	6⅞	05/12/05	116.7817	5.8900
20	Treuhand	7¾	12/02/02	113.4559	6.5000
21	Germany	5	08/20/01	104.0600	4.8000
23	Germany	9	10/20/00	110.7785	8.1200
24	Germany 94	6¼	01/04/24	118.7686	5.2600
26	Germany SP	zero	07/04/27	22.3000	5.3400
29	Germany	5¼	02/21/01	104.0600	5.0500
31	Germany	4½	02/22/02	102.9900	4.3700
32	Germany	6	06/20/16	115.5771	5.1900
33	Germany	4¼	12/17/99	100.9600	4.2100
35	Germany	6¼	04/26/06	109.6585	5.7000
36	Germany	8¾	07/20/00	109.3300	8.0000
37	Germany	5¾	08/22/00	104.2571	5.5200
38	Germany	7½	11/11/04	119.4000	6.2800
39	Germany	5	05/21/01	102.9232	4.8600
40	Germany	4	03/17/00	100.8100	3.9700
41	Treuhand	7⅛	01/29/03	113.7200	6.2700
42	Germany	6	02/16/06	112.3400	5.3400
43	Treuhand	7½	09/09/04	118.9880	6.3000
44	Germany	4½	08/19/02	99.1339	4.5400
45	Treuhand	6⅞	06/11/03	113.4200	6.0600
46	Germany	6½	04/22/03	112.7900	5.9800
47	Treuhand	7¾	10/01/02	115.4113	6.7200
48	Germany	4	09/17/99	100.5400	3.9800
50	Germany	6½	03/15/00	104.4013	6.2300
51	Germany	6½	10/14/05	115.1100	5.6500
52	Germany	5⅛	11/21/00	103.4614	4.9500
55	Germany	5⅞	05/15/00	103.8600	5.6600
57	Germany	8¼	09/20/01	109.8347	7.5100
59	Germany	6	09/15/03	110.2288	5.4400
61	Germany	6¾	07/15/04	114.9286	5.8700
63	Germany	6½	07/15/03	112.0300	5.8000
65	Treuhand	6⅝	07/09/03	112.5150	5.8900
66	Germany	9	01/22/01	112.2500	8.0200
67	Germany	7¼	10/21/02	113.6825	6.3800
71	Germany	8¾	08/20/01	114.3300	7.6500
87	Germany	3½	06/18/99	100.0200	3.5000
89	Germany	8⅞	12/20/00	111.5900	7.9500
90	Germany	7⅛	12/20/02	113.4763	6.2800
93	Treuhand	6¾	05/13/04	114.4513	5.9000
99	Treuhand	7	11/25/99	104.0800	6.7300
102	Germany	8¼	05/21/01	112.2150	7.4600
107	Germany	3¾	03/19/99	100.1400	3.7400
110	Germany	6½	09/15/99	103.1900	6.5400
113	Germany FRN	3.307	09/30/04	99.6700	3.3200
115	Germany	8½	02/20/01	111.4500	7.6300
117	Depfa	4½	07/15/08	100.4135	4.7300
119	Treuhand	6½	04/23/03	111.6113	5.8200
123	Treuhand	5	12/17/98	100.3934	4.9800
129	KFW	5	01/04/09	104.5500	4.7800
130	Germany	7	01/13/00	104.5600	6.6900
131	Canada	4⅞	07/07/08	103.3125	4.7200
140	Germany	6¾	06/21/99	102.4400	6.5900
143	Treuhand	6⅜	07/01/99	102.2077	6.2400
145	Germany	5¾	05/28/99	101.5500	5.6600
149	Germany	8¾	05/22/00	108.5486	8.0600
155	Germany	5⅜	02/22/99	100.7767	5.3300
157	Germany	zero	01/15/99	98.8377	3.3900
159	Treuhand	5⅝	09/24/98	100.0800	5.6200
160	Treuhand	6¼	07/29/99	102.3600	6.1100
164	CADES	5⅛	10/25/08	105.3750	4.8600
171	Treuhand	6¼	03/04/04	111.8063	5.5900
173	World Bank	7⅛	04/12/05	116.9000	6.0900
174	Hypothek Essen	4¾	08/11/08	101.7300	4.6700
176	Treuhand	6	11/12/03	109.3088	5.4900
180	EIB	5	04/15/08	104.7500	4.7700
181	Germany FRN	3.40	04/06/00	99.5900	3.4000
191	Germany Tbills	zero	10/16/98	99.4668	5.4200
197	Germany	7¼	01/20/00	104.9300	4.9100
200	Germany SP	zero	01/04/28	22.3000	5.2500
201	Germany SC	zero	07/04/11	53.1000	5.0600
210	Germany	3½	09/18/98	100.0007	3.5000
216	Treuhand	5¾	04/29/99	101.3700	5.6700
220	Depfa	5	02/03/05	104.6000	4.7800
225	Frankfurt Hypo	4¾	08/05/08	101.7600	4.6700
227	British Columbia	5¾	07/21/10	102.6000	5.0000
245	Germany	7	02/22/99	101.8339	6.8700
249	Germany	6⅞	02/24/99	101.4400	6.7800
Dutch Guilder					
34	Netherlands	5¾	07/15/08	108.4000	4.8400
64	Netherlands	9	01/15/01	112.0000	8.0400
76	Netherlands	5¾	09/15/02	107.7000	5.3400
82	Netherlands	5¾	02/15/07	111.5000	5.1600
91	Netherlands SP	zero	01/15/23	28.1500	5.3400
96	Netherlands	8½	03/15/01	111.6000	7.6200
103	Netherlands	7½	01/15/23	136.4000	5.5000
109	Netherlands	7½	04/15/10	128.6000	5.8300
118	Netherlands	9	05/15/00	108.7500	8.2800
128	Netherlands	7½	06/15/99	102.8900	7.2900
136	Netherlands	8¼	06/15/02	115.9500	7.1200
138	Netherlands	8¼	02/15/02	114.5500	7.2000
144	Netherlands	6	01/15/06	112.4000	5.3400
147	Netherlands	8¼	09/15/07	130.3500	6.3300
161	Netherlands	8¾	08/01/00	109.2800	8.0100
162	Netherlands	8¾	09/15/01	114.4000	7.6500
166	Netherlands	9	10/16/00	110.8500	8.1200
167	Netherlands	6½	04/15/03	111.5500	5.8300
168	Netherlands	7	02/15/03	113.2000	6.1800
172	Netherlands	8½	06/01/06	129.0000	6.5900
175	Netherlands	5¾	01/15/04	109.3000	5.2600
177	Netherlands	7	03/15/99	101.6900	6.8800
182	Netherlands	7¼	10/01/04	117.9000	6.1500
192	Netherlands	9¼	11/30/00	111.9400	8.2600
205	Netherlands	8¼	03/15/07	128.9000	6.4000
243	Netherlands	8¾	05/01/00	108.1400	8.0900
ECU					
56	France BTAN	4½	07/12/02	102.7200	4.3800
68	Finland	5	04/25/09	104.0970	4.8000
73	Spain	5.15	07/30/09	99.6343	5.1700
77	Italy	5	05/01/08	104.6100	4.7800
85	France	5¼	04/25/08	107.4280	4.8900
92	France OAT	5½	04/25/07	109.5000	5.0200
104	France BTAN	4½	07/12/03	103.2000	4.3600
106	France OAT	7½	04/25/05	119.8200	6.2600
121	EIB	5	04/15/08	104.9783	4.7600
132	Denmark	4⅝	09/04/08	101.2500	4.5700
141	World Bank	4¼	09/08/05	101.1840	4.2000
142	France BTAN	4	07/12/00	100.7400	3.9700
199	OSL	4¾	01/04/09	101.0711	4.7000
203	Britain	4	01/28/00	100.4500	3.9800
229	France OAT	8¼	04/25/22	143.5000	5.7500
231	Denmark	4⅝	09/04/08	99.9615	4.6300
237	France BTAN	5	03/16/99	100.5100	4.9700
239	Spain	6	01/31/29	101.7986	5.8900
242	Sweden	5	01/28/09	103.6150	4.8300
Finnish Markka					
208	Finland	10	09/15/01	108.8510	9.1900
241	Finland	6	04/25/08	111.3084	5.3900
French Franc					
111	France OAT	5¼	04/25/08	108.1000	4.8600
151	France OAT	8½	04/25/23	148.8400	5.7100
153	France BTAN	4¾	04/12/99	100.6900	4.7200
163	France OAT SP	zero	04/25/23	27.7000	5.3500
211	France	5½	04/25/29	106.7200	5.1500
Italian Lira					
209	EIB	5	04/15/08	104.4900	4.7900
Japanese Yen					
224	Fannie Mae	1¾	03/26/08	106.0939	1.6500
Polish Zloty					
127	World Bank	zero	03/20/28	1.0263	16.7600
Spanish Peseta					
187	Spain	6	01/31/08	111.1550	5.4000
204	Spain	6.15	01/31/13	112.8220	5.4500
Swedish Krona					
215	Sweden	13	06/15/07	121.9800	10.6600
226	Sweden	10¼	05/05/00	109.2180	9.3800
233	Sweden	6½	05/05/08	113.2940	5.7400
248	Sweden	6	02/09/05	107.5680	5.5800
250	Sweden	9	04/20/09	134.0610	6.7100
U.S. Dollar					
7	Argentina FRN	6⅝	03/29/05	65.6871	10.0900
11	Brazil	5	04/15/14	64.2460	7.7800
25	Brazil L FRN	6⅝	04/15/06	54.9766	12.0500
28	Brazil FRN	6¾	01/01/01	59.5438	11.3400
58	Mexico	11½	05/15/26	91.6240	12.5500
62	Argentina	9¾	09/19/27	93.7618	10.4000
69	Russia	10	06/26/07	26.7550	37.3800
72	Brazil	10⅛	05/15/27	55.9498	18.1000
74	Russia	12¾	06/24/28	24.1918	52.7000
75	Brazil	5	04/15/14	64.6367	7.7400
79	Venezuela FRN	6⅝	12/18/07	43.0000	15.4100
80	Poland	4	10/27/14	82.2004	4.8700
81	Argentina L	5¾	03/31/23	60.8750	9.4500
83	Brazil FRN	6⅝	04/15/24	58.2580	11.3700
88	Korea	8¾	04/15/08	74.7055	11.8800
94	Brazil FRN	6⁹⁄₁₆	04/15/12	48.4514	13.8000
95	Korea	8¾	04/15/03	82.5687	10.6000
97	Mexico B	6¼	12/31/19	71.9667	8.6800
98	Argentina	11¾	01/30/17	81.1692	14.0100
101	World Bank	5⅝	03/17/03	101.9200	5.5200
105	Mexico A	6¼	12/31/19	73.1520	8.5400
108	Venezuela	9¼	09/15/27	39.3750	23.4900
112	Brazil FRN	6⁹⁄₁₆	04/15/09	48.8361	13.6900
116	Vnesheconn FRN	6⅝	12/02/15	14.0233	47.2400
122	Spain	5⅞	07/28/08	102.6956	5.7200
125	Brazil L FRN	6⅝	04/15/06	54.7931	12.0900
126	Italy	6⅞	09/27/23	112.7500	6.1000
133	Argentina FRN	5.646	04/01/01	71.3302	7.9200
134	Russia	11	07/24/18	23.8318	46.1600
135	Russia	11¾	06/10/03	25.8908	45.3800
139	ADB	5¾	05/19/03	101.4273	5.6700
146	Poland FRN	6⁹⁄₁₆	10/27/24	98.3831	6.8000
148	Italy	6	05/29/08	103.2056	5.8100
152	KFW Intl Fin	5⅝	02/18/03	101.5000	5.5400
154	Brazil par	5½	04/15/24	53.0000	10.3800
156	EIB	5¾	06/04/01	101.7696	5.6500
165	Fannie Mae	5¾	04/15/03	102.3750	5.6200
169	Argentina	9¾	02/23/01	80.7500	11.4600
178	Brazil FRN	6⁹⁄₁₆	04/15/09	49.6875	13.4600
179	Bulgaria FRN	6⁹⁄₁₆	07/28/11	47.7705	14.0000
184	Venezuela par A	6¾	03/31/20	59.5000	11.3400
185	Bulgaria FRN	6⁹⁄₁₆	07/28/24	70.2205	9.5200
186	Argentina FRN	6¾	03/31/23	65.6814	10.0900
189	Argentina	8¾	05/09/02	72.5243	12.0600
190	World Bank	5¾	08/12/05	101.6500	5.6600
193	Ecuador par	3½	02/28/25	40.5000	8.6400
195	Mexico	9⅞	01/15/07	85.7500	11.5200
196	Russia	8¾	07/24/05	22.1622	39.4800
198	Ecuador FRN	3¼	02/28/15	32.8826	9.8800
202	Ontario Hydro	6.10	01/30/08	102.7500	5.9400
206	Mexico B FRN	6.477	12/31/19	78.2632	8.2800
207	Italy FRN	5⁹⁄₁₆	05/12/02	99.8600	5.5700
213	World Bank	7⅝	01/19/23	123.6151	6.1700
214	Canada	5⅝	03/19/03	101.6733	5.5300
217	Greece	6.95	03/04/08	105.1811	6.6100
218	Fannie Mae	6	05/15/08	104.2500	5.7600
219	Mexico O FRN	6.602	12/28/19	76.0133	8.6800
221	Brazil	9⅜	04/07/08	64.5000	14.5300
222	Procter Gamble	6⅛	05/08/08	103.0213	5.9500
223	Ecuador FRN	6⅝	02/28/25	46.8019	14.1600
228	Argentina FRN	5.797	12/28/99	24.3750	23.7800
230	Mexico	8⅝	03/12/08	75.5623	11.4100
232	Abbey Natl TS	5¾	04/03/00	100.4006	5.7300
234	EIB	5⅝	09/03/04	102.0000	5.5100
235	KFW Intl Fin	5¾	01/15/08	101.2500	5.6800
238	GE CapFRN	5.594	09/04/01	99.8334	5.6000
240	World Bank	5¾	02/06/08	102.3598	5.6200
244	Bulgaria A	2¼	07/28/12	37.0069	6.7600

Foreign Investors Shy Away From U.S.

Fed Data Show a Big Drop in American Stock Purchases From Overseas

By Gretchen Morgenson
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — More sellers than buyers. That's the glib explanation for why stocks couldn't keep e good head of steam going last week — and, possibly, why stocks are predicted to continue their slide early this week.

After a fine showing last Tuesday, when the Dow Jones industrial average jumped 380 points, sellers took back the reins. The Dow ended the week mustering a 2 percent gain.

Where is all the selling coming from? Anecdotal reports have had institutional investors bailing while individuals hang tough in their portfolios.

Robert Adler at AMG Data Services concurs, reporting that money continues to head into stock mutual funds, despite recent market volatility.

In the week ending Wednesday, $1.6 billion went into large-capitalization growth funds; lesser amounts flowed into small-stock funds. Net of sales, a total of $1.4 billion went into equity funds for the week.

More significantly, employee contributions to mutual funds via their retirement plans still seem to be on automatic pilot. "The small investor-401(k) base hasn't appeared to have stirred at all," Mr. Adler said.

What is stirring is the foreign investor, a huge force in the market for United States Treasury securities and an increasingly important one in stocks. By many accounts, foreign investors have been responsible for much of the recent divesting of stocks.

"Heavy selling at the market opening is a sign of overseas investors' getting out," said Jack Shaughnessy, president of Boston Advisors Inc., a money management firm. "It concerns me, because since 1995 foreign investors have been a big factor behind rising stock prices."

The Federal Reserve Board released data on Friday about investment in the second quarter of 1998; they show a big slowdown in net purchases of American equities by foreign residents even before the market's summer swoon. While these investors bought e net $116.1 billion of stocks in the first quarter, net purchases in the second quarter were just $55.4 billion.

The decline of the dollar against the Japanese yen and the Deutsche mark has helped push overseas investors out of equities. The dollar is down 11.2 percent against the yen from its Aug. 11 high; it is down 4.8 percent against the mark in the same period.

Mr. Shaughnessy says be thinks foreign selling of stocks began in earnest on July 21. That was the day Alan Greenspan, chairman of the Federal Reserve, testified before Congress, saying investors' expectations for continued high levels of corporate earnings growth had risen to possibly unsustainable levels. "Foreign investors either stopped buying then or they started to sell," Mr. Shaughnessy said.

Foreign selling of American stocks is likely to continue through the end of the month. That is because Sept. 30 is the end of the first half of Japan's fiscal year.

"In September and March, Japanese investors tend to move into cash," said Carl Weinberg, chief economist at High Frequency Economics in Valhalla, New York. "They take profits as best they can."

New International Bond Issues

Compiled by Laurence Desvilettes

Issuer	Amount (millions)	Mat.	Coup. %	Price	Price end week	Terms
Floating Rate Notes						
Chelsea Building Society	£125	2001	0.10	100.00	—	Over 3-month Libor. Reoffered at 99.865. Noncallable. Fees 0.25%. (Greenwich Natwest.)
Chester Asset Receivables Dealings 6	£240	2003	0.14	100.00	—	Over 3-month Libor. Reoffered at 99.916. Noncallable. Fees 0.259%. Denominations £10,000. (Barclays Capital.)
Fixed-Coupons						
European Investment Bank	$750	2008	5⅛	99.207	100.28	Noncallable. Fees 0.325%. (Merrill Lynch Intl.)
Federal Home Loan Bank	$3,500	2003	5⅛	100.00	—	Semiannually. Noncallable private placement. Fees 0.10%. Denominations $10,000. (ABN—AMRO Hoare Govett.)
General Electric Capital Corp.	$100	2003	5⅛	100.687	—	Noncallable. Fees 1⅛%. (Lehman Brothers Intl.)
General Electric Capital Corp.	$750	2008	5¾	99.373	101.17	Noncallable. Fees 0.325%. (Paribas.)
KFW Intl Finance	$250	2008	5¾	100.773	102.86	Noncallable. Fungible with outstanding issue, raising total amount to $1.75 billion. Fees 0.325%. (J.P. Morgan Securities.)
Lebanon	$350	2005	8¾	99.04	—	Noncallable. Fees 0.725%. (Merrill Lynch Intl.)
Rabobank Nederland	$500	2008	5½	99.041	100.20	Noncallable. Fees 0.325%. (Merrill Lynch Intl.)
CADES	£100	2008	6¼	102.854	—	Noncallable. Fungible with outstanding issue, raising total amount to £450 million. Fees 0.325%. (Deutsche Bank.)
European Investment Bank	£100	2007	7⅝	111.759	—	Noncallable. Fees 0.325%. (J.P. Morgan Securities.)
KFW Intl Finance	£75	2007	7¼	108.556	—	Noncallable. Fungible with outstanding issue, raising total amount to £325 million. Fees 0.325%. (Barclays Capital.)
KFW Intl Finance	£100	2028	6	104.689	—	Noncallable. Fungible with outstanding issue, raising total amount to £600 million. Fees 0.45%. (Barclays Capital.)
Caisse Autonome de Refinancement	FF800	2008	4.40	99.769	—	Noncallable. Fees 0.325%. (Credit Commercial de France.)
Great Belt	SK1,000	2009	5.215	100.00	—	Noncallable private placement. Fees not disclosed. (CIBC Wood Gundy.)
Denmark	ECU113	2001	3.70	100.98	—	Noncallable. Fungible with outstanding issue, raising total amount to 211 million Ecus. Fees 1%. (Nikko Securities.)
Sweden	ECU1,000	2009	5	103.35	104.05	Noncallable. Fees 0.15%. (J.P. Morgan Securities.)
Export Development Corp.	Y37,800	1999	4	100.00	—	Semiannually. Noncallable private placement. Fees 1⅛%. (Nikko Securities.)
Oesterreichische Kontrollbank	Y14,500	1999	4	100.00	—	Semiannually. Redemption at maturity may be in dollars. Noncallable private placement. Fees 1⅛%. (Nikko Europe.)
Equity-Linked						
Koninklijke Ahold	DF1,300	2003	open	100.00	—	Amount indicated at 1.3 to 2 billion guilders. Coupon indicated at 2½ to 3%. Callable at par in 2001. Convertible into company's shares or ADRs at an expected 22 to 27% premium. Fees 2½%. Terms to be set Sept. 24. (ABN—AMRO Hoare Govett.)

The Week Ahead: World Economic Calendar, Sept. 14-18

A schedule of this week's economic and financial events, compiled for the International Herald Tribune by Bloomberg Business News.

	Asia-Pacific	Europe	Americas
Expected This Week	**Singapore:** The World Bank Asia-Pacific Privatization Meeting. Monday and Tuesday. **Sydney:** AIC Worldwide and the Australian Electrical and Electronic Manufacturers' Association Ltd. host a National Forum. Thursday and Friday.	**Lisbon:** The Portuguese Workers General Union holds a conference on cooperation between the EU and Latin America. Monday through Wednesday.	**Atlanta:** Women in Technology International, Southeastern Regional Conference. Thursday and Friday. **Houston:** The World Energy Congress holds it's 17th Congress, "Energy & Technology: Sustaining World Development into the Next Millennium." Through Thursday.
Monday Sept. 14	**Hong Kong:** Government releases external trade statistics classified by country and commodity for July. **Tokyo:** The Ministry of Finance releases figures on the nation's current account balance for July.	**Basel, Switzerland:** Bundesbank President Hans Tietmeyer of Germany chairs monthly meeting of central benk governors. **Kiev:** Ukraine State Statistics Committee releases data on industrial output for July.	**Denver:** Colorado Assembly special session to consider the state's $562 million tax revenue surplus. **New York:** Colombian Finance Minister Juan Camilo Restrepo expisins the country's new economic policies to rating agencies and investors.
Tuesday Sept. 15	**New Delhi :** Electronics and Computer Software Export Promotion Council: seminar on venture capital funding for software industry.	**Brussels:** European Automobile Manufacturers Association releases West European car registration numbers for July end August. **Feldkirch, Austria:** European Union transportation ministers discuss common transportation policy.	**Mexico City:** Banco de Mexico reports the levels of the country's foreign reserves. **New York:** Council of the Americas hosts panel discussion on outlook for Latin American equity markets.
Wednesday Sept. 16	**Sydney:** August merchandise imports report is released. **Tokyo:** The Ministry of International Trade and Industry: final figures on induetrial production for July.	**Budapest:** The Hungarian Central Statistical Office releases July final industrial output figures. **Prague:** The Czech Statistics Office releases retail sales figures.	**Buenos Aires:** The Latin American Economic Research Foundation: preliminary estimate of Argentine industrial production in August. **Ottawa:** Statistics Canada releases report on July manufacturing shipments.
Thursday Sept. 17	**Hong Kong:** Women in Business Conference. Speaker is Anson Chan, Hong Kong's Chief Secretary for Administration. **Hong Kong:** The government releases unemployment statistics for June and August.	**Bern:** Department for Economics and Employment issues gross domestic product figures for the second quarter. **Paris:** Bank of France holds its monetary policy council meeting to decide on interest rates	**Mexico City:** Mexico's Social Development Minister Esteban Moctezuma briefs Congress on the country's development agenda. **Washington:** Commerce Department reports international trade balance for July.
Friday Sept. 18	**Sydney:** Australian Financial Markets Association, Risk Management, hosts a hedging seminar. **Wellington:** New Zealand government releases final report of housing building permits issued in July.	**Kiev:** Ukraine State Statistics Committee releases gross domestic product figure for August. **Riga, Latvia:** The Latvian Ministry of Finance releases the central government budget.	**Detroit:** Chrysler Corp. shareholders vote on takeover by Daimler-Benz AG. **Mexico City:** Mexico's statistical institute releases data for private consumer spending for the second quarter.

Last Week's Markets

Stock Indexes

	Sept. 11	Sept. 4	% Chge
United States			
DJ Indus.	7,795.50	7,640.25	+ 2.03
DJ Util.	281.48	271.67	+ 3.68
DJ Trans.	2,679.17	2,616.75	+ 2.39
S & P 100	492.99	477.44	+ 3.26
S & P 500	1,009.06	973.90	+ 3.61
S & P Ind	1,206.72	1,165.73	+ 3.52
NYSE Cp	500.03	486.31	+ 2.82
Nasdaq Cp	1,641.65	1,566.52	+ 4.80
Japan			
Nikkei 225	13,916.98	14,042.91	— 0.90
Britain			
FTSE 100	5,118.60	5,167.00	— 0.94
Canada			
TSE Indus.	5,890.00	5,742.50	+ 2.57
France			
CAC 40	3,578.34	3,690.75	— 3.05
Germany			
DAX	4,737.15	4,820.25	— 1.72
Hong Kong			
Hang Seng	7,578.48	7,488.47	+ 1.20
World			
MSCIP	958.24	956.79	+ 0.15

World Index from Morgan Stanley Capital Int'l Perspective.

Money Rates

	Sep. 11	Sep. 4
United States		
Discount rate	5.00	5.00
Prime rate	8½	8½
Federal funds rate	5½	5⅝
Japan		
Discount	0.50	0.50
Call money	0.26	0.60
3-month interbank	0.65	0.65
Britain		
Bank base rate	7½	7½
Call money	7.00	7½
3-month interbank	7⅝	7½
France		
Intervention rate	3.30	3.30
Call money	3⅝	3⅝
3-month interbank	3⅝	3⅝
Germany		
Lombard	4.50	4.50
Call money	3.42	3.47
3-month interbank	3.47	3.49

Gold	Sep. 11	Sep. 4	% Ch'ge
London p.m. fix $	293.35	285.00	+ 2.93

Euromarts

Eurobond Yields

	Sept. 11	Sept. 4	Yr High	Yr low
U.S. $, long term	5.56	5.89	6.20	5.56
U.S. $, mdm term	5.27	5.61	6.13	5.27
U.S. $, short term	5.22	5.56	6.05	5.22
Pounds sterling	6.23	6.46	6.99	6.23
French francs	4.08	4.29	4.89	4.08
Italian lire	4.29	4.53	5.49	4.29
Danish kroner	4.90	4.86	5.33	4.80
Swedish kronor	4.90	5.01	5.55	4.77
ECUs, long term	4.49	4.69	5.65	4.49
ECUs, mdm term	4.05	4.26	5.19	4.05
Can. $	5.75	5.89	5.95	5.35
Aus. $	5.68	6.05	6.31	5.52
N.Z. $	7.06	7.27	8.03	7.02
Yen	0.81	0.98	1.53	0.81

Source: Luxembourg stock exchange.

Weekly Sales

Sep. 10

Primary Market

	Cedel Bk $	Cedel Bk Non$	Euroclear $	Euroclear Non$
Straights	6.7	488.2	—	1,416.1
Convert.	—	—	—	0.6
FRNs	715.6	348.7	—	615.7
ECP	10,459.9	8,023.5	10,623.9	15,695.0
Total	11,182.2	8,860.4	10,623.9	17,727.4

Secondary Market

	Cedel Bk $	Cedel Bk Non$	Euroclear $	Euroclear Non$
Straights	11,186.0	15,247.9	78,904.0	35,354.3
Convert.	854.6	933.5	2,927.6	3,007.7
FRNs	13,154.6	7,590.0	59,276.1	7,672.8
ECP	6,369.6	9,317.9	30,573.7	39,906.2
Total	31,564.8	33,089.3	171,681.4	85,941.0

Source: Euroclear, Cedel Bank.

Libor Rates

Sep. 11

	1-month	3-month	6-month
U.S. $	5⅜	5½	5 5/16
Deutsche mark	3 9/16	3 9/16	3½
Pound sterling	7 9/16	7 9/16	7 7/16
French franc	3⅝	3½	3½
ECU	4 5/16	4⅛	4
Yen	7/16	7/16	½

Sources: Lloyds Bank, Reuters.

هكذا من الأصل

Fleeing Asia, Fund Manager Goes European

By Lawrence Strauss
New York Times Service

Managing money for Waddell & Reed Investment Management in the rolling hills of Overland Park, Kansas, Thomas Mengel is a long way from his European roots.

Born in what was then West Germany, he spent many of his school years in Milan, and he speaks four languages. And although he says he enjoys the "very livable" quality of life near Kansas City, he acknowledges missing Italy's Renaissance architecture as well as his relatives and friends in Europe.

But Mr. Mengel, 41, has a place for Europe in his portfolio as well as his heart. His stock-picking over the last two years has had a strong European bent, allowing him to take advantage of formidable European market gains as he avoided disastrous sell-offs in Asia and Latin America.

His fund, United International Growth, with $1.19 billion in assets, is now about 75 percent invested in Europe, mostly in mid- and large-capitalization stocks. Since he began managing the portfolio in May 1996, it has returned 18.3 percent annually, on average, through Sept. 4, compared with just 3.8 percent for the average foreign stock fund, according to Morningstar Inc., the Chicago financial publisher.

(The $81.8 million Waddell & Reed International Growth fund, also run by Mr. Mengel, has a similar percentage in European stocks, but it includes many smaller-cap issues. Since he became manager in May 1996, the fund has returned 22.3 percent annualized through Sept. 4.)

Mr. Mengel's stock-picking is

INVESTING

best described as eclectic. He combines attributes of growth and value investing in what is often called a "growth at a reasonable price" orientation.

While he crunches financial data on individual companies and insists on meeting face to face with their management, Mr. Mengel keeps an eye on macroeconomic developments, too.

That is what prompted him to flee Asia last year, escaping much of the carnage those markets have inflicted on international funds. Among the sell signals were a commercial real estate glut in Thailand, overcapacity in the Indonesian cement industry and a regionwide increase in nonperforming loans. He began trimming the holdings at the beginning of the second quarter of 1997.

"We were very concerned," Mr. Mengel said. "Maybe we didn't see the full magnitude, but we were concerned about overpriced assets," like real estate in Hong Kong.

From an 11 percent position in Asian stocks, excluding Japan, at the start of 1997, the fund had eliminated its exposure by the end of October.

Today, Mr. Mengel is still cautious about Asia. "We feel the balance sheets are still deteriorating, and there's a shortage of cash," he said. "The red light is blinking."

By contrast, Mr. Mengel believes strongly that Europe is moving in the right direction economically.

Many companies there are reorganizing, an encouraging trend to him. He is pleased that stock buybacks, common in the United States, are beginning to get legislative approval in some parts of Europe, including Germany and France.

And he surmises that the new European currency will be a major catalyst for further economic changes.

"I think it brings more competition to all of these companies," he said.

As such, some will win big, and some will lose big: fertile territory for a good stock-picker.

In recent weeks, though, he has unloaded several European banking stocks, including Credit Suisse Group, because of its exposure to the Russian economic crisis. He has raised the portfolio's cash position to 25 percent of assets, from 17 percent in mid-summer.

One of Mr. Mengel's picks is Marschollek Lautenschlager & Partner, a German financial services company that Mr. Mengel considers an emerging powerhouse. The company aims at young professionals, offering financial planning, mutual funds and banking services.

Mr. Mengel bought the stock in 1996 at 160 Deutsche marks ($94.43). It closed at 890 DM on Friday, and he said it could grow 30 percent over the next 12 months.

Mr. Mengel also likes TelePizza SA of Spain, which is in the pizza home delivery business, a relatively new phenomenon in Spain. The company, whose stock accounts for 1.2 percent of the fund's assets, controls 50 percent of the Spanish pizza market and has plans to expand into other countries.

Another major holding is a British company, Colt Telecom Group PLC. This company, which accounts for 1 percent of the fund's assets, is building local fiber optic networks in financial centers like Paris, Milan, Zurich and Frankfurt — and it is focusing on big companies for its customers.

Mr. Mengel also sees investment opportunities in France, where he contends that many equities are relatively cheap.

"While the country is a little behind the curve in terms of restructuring, they are catching up rapidly," he said. "Some of the companies are extremely well-positioned."

United International Growth

Category	Foreign stock
Net assets (all share classes)	$1.19 billion
Inception	June 1970
Manager	Thomas A. Mengel since May 1996
Minimum purchase (class A shares)	$500 ($500 IRA)
Portfolio turnover	110%
Annualized return, May 1996 through Sept. 4 (class A shares)	18.3%
Category average	3.8%
Sector breakdown	Consumer durables 11.4%; Industrial cyclicals 14.8%; Financial 30.8%; Services 22.4%; Other 20.6%
Fees (class A shares)	
Front-end load	5.75% (maximum)
Deferred load	None
12b-1 fee	0.25%
Expense ratio	1.28%

Source: Morningstar Inc.

NYT

Fords Reclaim Reins at Ford

Founder's Great-Grandson May Be a 'Green' Chairman

By Keith Bradsher
New York Times Service

DEARBORN, Michigan — One of the most storied families in U.S. business reasserted control over the second-largest company in the world as William Clay Ford Jr., a great-grandson of Henry Ford, was named the next chairman of Ford Motor Co.

The current chairman, chief executive and president, Alexander Trotman, 65, announced that he would retire at the end of December, a year earlier than expected. Mr. Ford, the 41-year-old chairman of board committees on finance and the environment, will replace him as chairman of the company then.

Jacques Nasser, 50, president of worldwide automotive operations, will replace Mr. Trotman as the chief executive and president at the end of the year and will retain his current title.

In splitting the jobs of chairman and chief executive, Mr. Ford is following an approach popular overseas but seldom seen in the United States. General Motors Corp., the largest company in the world in terms of sales and share of global economic output, divided the jobs from 1992 to 1995 and chose an outside director as chairman, but only after poor performance in the 1991 recession had destroyed Wall Street confidence in GM management.

Mr. Ford, whose family holds a special class of stock that gives it 40 percent of the voting rights at Ford, said Friday he had no interest in being chief executive. "Having watched how large this company has become, and how tough it is to manage, I think separating these jobs makes a lot of sense," said Mr. Ford, who is raising four children with his wife, Lisa.

Mr. Ford said that he would continue to run the Detroit Lions professional football team, which his ailing father owns, but that he would devote the bulk of his time to Ford Motor.

Henry Ford and his grandson, Henry Ford II, ran the company from its founding in 1903 until Henry Ford II stepped down in 1980. The company has been led by professional managers since then because the younger brother of Henry Ford II, William Clay Ford, was in poor health and the next generation of Ford family members was deemed too young.

A Princeton University graduate who spent a year studying business at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Mr. Ford has won a remarkable number of admirers on Wall Street for his intelligence and charisma.

But his close ties to environmentalists and periodic calls for the auto industry to pay closer attention to environmental issues have alarmed some auto executives. Their fear has been that the scion of a billionaire family could put the environment ahead of profits and undermine the industry's united front against pressures from environmental groups.

Mr. Ford mentioned the environment several times at a news conference Friday, noting, "My vision for the company is product leadership, the highest quality and customer satisfaction and environmental leadership."

In a subsequent interview, Mr. Ford acknowledged "a tension" between environmentalism and the pursuit of profits in the short term. But in the long term, he said, Ford can distinguish itself from its rivals, sell more vehicles and attract better employees, by being environmentally friendly.

John Hillery/Reuters

William Clay Ford Jr., center, posing with Mr. Trotman, left, and Mr. Nasser.

SHORT COVER

Malaysia Warns Money Changers

KUALA LUMPUR (AP) — The central bank of Malaysia said Sunday that it had threatened money changers that their licenses could be revoked if they hoard foreign currencies.

Money changers were also warned to sell currencies at the specified rates and keep the spreads between buying and selling rates below 2 percent, the bank said. It added that adequate supplies of foreign currency notes had been made available.

The steps follow complaints that money changers have been charging exorbitant rates, especially for the dollar, which has been officially pegged at 3.80 ringgit.

Meanwhile, 500-ringgit and 1,000-ringgit notes will cease to be legal tender July 1 to make it more difficult to smuggle the currency into the country.

Hong Kong Lifts Rules on Realty

HONG KONG (Bloomberg) — The government, moving to lift the faltering property market, on Sunday relaxed measures introduced in 1994 to counter real estate speculation.

The government cut initial deposits by half — to 5 percent — and removed a requirement that buyers pay a minimum 20 percent down payment after signing a purchase agreement.

In addition, the government said developers may offer 20 percent of new apartments for sale privately, up from 10 percent.

APEC Advances Toward Trade Pact

KUANTAN, Malaysia (Reuters) — The 18-member Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation forum said Sunday that it had achieved a "breakthrough" toward finalizing a trade liberalization agreement in nine "fast track" industry sectors.

Abdul Razak Ramli, the Malaysian chairman of a meeting of senior forum trade officials, said negotiators had agreed to allow for reservations expressed by various economies and to provide greater flexibility in implementation.

Opposition from some APEC members, particularly Japan, at a June meeting of trade ministers held up agreement on a timetable for cutting tariffs and opening up trade worth about $1.5 trillion in the nine sectors, including environmental goods and services, fish, forest and energy products, and toys.

For the Record

The Swiss government set an indicated price range of 330 francs ($237.98) to 410 francs per share for its sale next month of up to 34.5 percent of the public telecommunications carrier Swisscom AG. *(Reuters)*

NEC Corp. is likely to post a net loss of about 10 billion yen ($76.9 million) in the six months ending Sept. 30, its first such loss in five years, the daily Nihon Keizai Shimbun reported, due to the steep decline in computer chip prices and sluggish sales of communications equipment. *(AP)*

Finance Minister Dominique Strauss-Kahn of France has cleared the acquisition of the French media company, Havas SA, by Vivendi, previously known as Cie. Generale des Eaux SA, following a favorable recommendation from the antitrust regulator, a spokeswoman said. *(Bloomberg)*

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هكذا من الاصل

U.S. MUTUAL FUNDS

Figures as of close of trading Friday, September 11

Grp Name Fd Name	Last	Wkly Chge
AAL Mutual A:		
Bond	10.22	+.06
CapGro	27.07	+.86
EqyInc	12.59	+.30
HiYBdA	9.12	-.05
Intl	10.00	.09
MidCSI	11.91	+.27
MuniBd	11.73	+.03
SmlCap	9.78	+.21
AARP Invst:		
BalS&B n	19.19	+.28
BdInc n	15.24	+.12
CapGr n	51.54	+1.49
[illegible]		
GlobBdA	6.00	+.07
GloGrA	7.55	-.01
GwthA	21.23	+1.26
HiYldA	4.70	+.01
InsrA	5.67	—
IntlA	10.44	-.09
MgdAllA	10.27	+.09
MichA	5.61	—
MinnA	5.44	—
MuniA	13.37	+.28
NewDA	24.37	+.78
NYA	5.33	—
ProgA	8.03	+.27
RschOpA	6.21	+.21
SelectA	9.25	+.04
SmlCoIA	5.41	+.10
StockA	23.93	+.59
StrAgA	18.18	+.53
TE BdA	4.18	+.01
UtilIncA	8.62	+.22
[illegible]		

This table shows the performance of Nasdaq-listed mutual funds through Friday and includes the top 4,080 funds in terms of assets. There are roughly 6,150 funds currently listed on Nasdaq.

Group names are shown in bold face, with individual fund names in each group indented below. Funds that are not part of a group are not indented.

NAV is the net asset value, i.e. the portfolio value divided by the number of shares outstanding, as reported by the fund through Nasdaq. NAV excludes all sales or redemption charges. Change shows the variation from the previous Friday.

Name field footnotes : c - available only through contractual plan; n - no front-end load or contingent deferred sales load; p - fund assets are used to pay distribution costs; r - redemption fee or contingent deferred sales load may apply; t - footnotes p and r apply.

Price field footnotes : n - ex capital gains distribution; †- previous day's quotation; s - stock dividend or split; x - ex cash dividend.

هكذا من الأصل

NASDAQ NATIONAL MARKET

Consolidated prices for all shares traded during week ended Friday, September 11

(Continued)

Stocks	Div	Yld	Sales 100s	High	Low	Clse	Chge
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

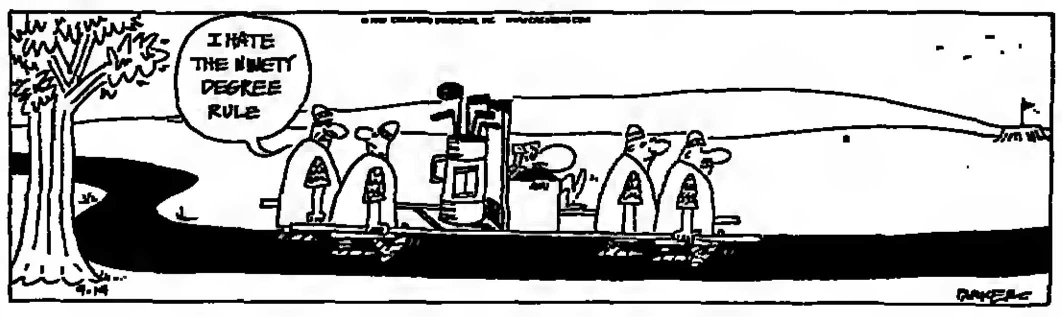
DENNIS THE MENACE

PEANUTS

CALVIN AND HOBBES

GARFIELD

WIZARD of ID



JUMBLE

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Mike Argirion

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

ROLYG

KNARC

YENTIC

ARRQUY

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: (Answers tomorrow)

Saturday's Jumbles: PUPIL QUAKE URCHIN QUAINT
Answer: Ideally suited to transport a jury — A "PANEL" TRUCK

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AUSTRIA	ATS	1 456	650	55%
BELGIUM/LUXEMB.	BEF	3,380	1,350	60%
DENMARK	DKK	780	360	54%
FINLAND	FIM	624	310	50%
FRANCE	FF	520	210	60%
GERMANY	DEM	182	72	60%
GREAT BRITAIN	£	47	22	53%
HONG KONG	HK$	728	309	57%
ISRAEL	NIS	263	105	60%
ITALY	ITL	145 600	58,000	60%
JAPAN	Y	26 000	12,150	53%
MALAYSIA	RM	208	105	48%
NETHERLANDS	NLG	195	78	60%
NORWAY	NOK	832	390	53%
SINGAPORE	S$	161	82	49%
SPAIN	PTAS	11,700	5 000	57%
SWEDEN	SEK	832	350	58%
SWITZERLAND	CHF	166	66	60%
USA	$	78	43	45%

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SPORTS

Australia Sets World Record And Swims to Gold Bonanza

The Associated Press

KUALA LUMPUR — Australia set a relay world record and swept all swimming gold medals in the pool at the Commonwealth Games on Sunday.

The quartet of Ian Thorpe, Daniel Kowalski, Matt Dunn and Michael Klim recorded a time of 7 minutes

COMMONWEALTH GAMES

11.86 seconds in the 4x200 freestyle relay to beat the world record of 7:11.95 set by the Unified Team at the 1992 Barcelona Olympics.

The world record was especially satisfying for Klim, a quadruple world titlist in January who was beaten in the 200-meter individual freestyle by Thorpe on Saturday and by another compatriot, Geoff Huegill, in Sunday's 100 butterfly.

Although Thorpe, who Saturday missed the 9-year-old world 200 freestyle mark by .01, was outside this time on the opening leg of the 4x200 freestyle relay, the quartet stayed well inside the relay record throughout the swim.

The parade of gold medals at the National Aquatic Center took Australia's total to 13, with England the closest challenger with four, while host Malaysia won the first Commonwealth Games tenpin bowling title Sunday for its first of the Games.

The Australians also won the women's team gymnastics and women's pairs tenpin title and two shooting golds. Huegill began the five-star Australian performance in the 100-meter butterfly, sweeping ahead of Adam Pine and Klim, the world record holder, in 51.81, a Games record.

Susie O'Neill won her sixth Commonwealth gold medal by overpowering England's Karen Pickering in the 200 freestyle in 2:00.24 and Trent Steed held off a late charge by England's James Hickman to win the 400-meter individual medley for another Aussie triumph.

Samanatha Riley, a former world-record holder, cruised to an easy victory in the 200 breaststroke, leaving two Canadians behind in silver and bronze.

Outside of the pool, host Malaysia won the first Commonwealth men's tenpin bowling title while its women took silver in the women's double event.

With Prime Minister Mahathir bin Mohamad in the crowd, the men's doubles pairing of Kenny Ang and Ben Heng overwhelmed their opponents to win the title by a 223 pins with Bermuda's Conrad Lister and Antoine Jones second and Australia's Francis Ryan and Michael Muir third.

Frank Gunn/The Associated Press

Australia's 4x200 freestyle relay team acknowledging the cheers after breaking the world record at the Commonwealth Games. The team, from left: Daniel Kowalski, Michael Klim, Matt Dunn and Ian Thorpe.

'The Great DiMaggio' Remembers

Vantage Point/DAVE ANDERSON

New York Times Service

HOLLYWOOD, Florida — Joseph Paul DiMaggio, who will be 84 years old on Nov. 25, is often introduced as "baseball's greatest living player," but he is also baseball's most private personality. He is seen throwing out the first ball at Yankee Stadium on opening days and Old-Timers' Days, but then it's as if he vanishes inside his mystique.

"I'm not one of those guys who looks to be in the limelight," DiMaggio said in a rare interview recently.

He oever did. In his 13 seasons as a Hall of Fame center fielder from 1936 to 1951 (with three years out for army service during World War II), he had a career average of .325 with 361 home runs and 1,537 runs batted in while the Yankees won 10 American League pennants and nine World Series.

Shy and serious, he always preferred his privacy. He played and has lived with what in his time was known as class. "When Joe walked into the clubhouse, the lights flickered," Pete Sheehy, the Yankees' clubhouse custodian in those years, often said. "Joe was a star." He still is.

He is the symbol of another era, of another breed of athlete. His name has raised millions of dollars for the Joe DiMaggio Children's Hospital here at Memorial Regional Hospital, where the motto is, "Whether rich or poor, no child is turned away."

When be is not traveling, DiMaggio lives alone here in a home on exclusive Harbour Island. He has a white Mercedes-Benz, a gift from the Yankees, hut he prefers to drive a gray Toyota Corolla — without vanity license plates.

"He's a shy, meticulous man," said his attorney, Morris Engelberg. "He cooks for himself. He pumps his own gas. He shines his own shoes."

DiMaggio's black wing-tips glistened. He was wearing a navy hlue cashmere hlazer, gray slacks and what appeared to be a new white shirt with a burgundy polka-dot tie knotted just so. On the third finger of his left hand shone a gold ring encrusted with a white diamond in the shape of a baseball diamond, his 1936 World Series ring, his rookie year with the Yankees.

"My other World Series rings were stolen," he said. "In the early '60s, I was living at the Lexingtoo Hotel in New York and working for a company that supplied military post exchanges. I had a beautiful alligator-covered jewelry box for my other rings aloog with some cuff links and tie clasps. I went to Alaska for five days and wheo I got back, everything had been stolen.

"The only thing they didn't take was a pair of rosary beads."

DiMaggio has often named the 1936 Yankees the best of his nine World Series teams. With a 102-51 record, they won the AL pennant by 19½ games and took the Series from the New York Giants in six games. Six players from that team would be voted into the Hall of Fame: first baseman Lou Gehrig, catcher Bill Dickey, second baseman Tony Lazzeri, the pitchers Red Ruffing and Lefty Gomez, and DiMaggio.

"Joe has a picture of that '36 team in his home," Engelberg said. "Whenever he looks it, he'll say, 'What a great bunch of guys,' and tears come to his eyes."

In this Year of the Yankees, who have already clinched the AL East title, DiMaggio has seen games occasionally on cable television. But he warned that despite the Yankees' domination, anything can happen in the World Series. As it did in 1942, the only time one of his Yankee teams lost the Series.

"In 1942 we woo 103 games, woo the pennant by nine games and won the Series opener, then the Cardinals beat us four straight," he said. "We weren't hitting and they had some good pitchers. Johnny Beazley beat us twice. In the last game we had the bases loaded with two out and he threw me a big curveball, but I hit a grounder to third base."

Asked about the slugger Mark McGwire's use of androstenedione, an over-the-counter testosterone-boosting compound banned in the Olympics and pro football but allowed in baseball, DiMaggio said: "All I ever did was ask Pete Sheehy for half a cup of coffee when I got to the clobhouse. But there were a lot of half a cups. It stayed hot that way."

According to Engelberg, DiMaggio doesn't even take painkillers for the arthritic aches (from sliding hard as a base runner) that have thinned his tall, sturdy frame. He has a pacemaker. The skin below his left eye is pink from what he described as "dry eye." But he has the laugh of a happy man.

"That's because of my two grandkids and my four great-grandkids," he said.

DiMaggio was married twice, to Dorothy Arnold, who bore him his only child, Joe. Jr., and to the actress Marilyn Monroe. Both marriages ended in divorce. The loves of his life now are his four great-grandchildren who live in northern California.

DiMaggio never finished Galileo High School in San Francisco. But he didn't need a high school diploma to hit a baseball, or to grow into a suave gentleman who would inspire artists to include him in literature and song.

In the oovel "The Old Man and the Sea," Ernest Hemingway has the Cuban fisherman say: "I would like to take the great DiMaggio fishing. They say his father was a fisherman. Maybe he was as poor as we are and would understand." In the song "Mrs. Robinson," Paul Simon laments, "Where have you gone, Joe DiMaggio, a nation turns its lonely eyes to you."

DiMaggio remembered conversations with Hemingway at the old Toots Shor's restaurant on West 50th Street. He also remembered his friend Gehrig, whose locker was next to his for several years. "If we lost, 2-1, Lou would always blame himself," DiMaggio said. "He always felt if he had gotten a hit at the right time, we would've won. But at spring training in 1939 he suddenly couldn't hit anymore. He'd swing and miss, or he'd hit a hump line drive. He had no power."

THE MUSCULAR first baseman had contracted amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, now known as Lou Gehrig's disease. "It was sad to see," DiMaggio said. "One time he went to sit down in the dugout and missed the bench."

Dimaggio also remembered meeting Babe Ruth.

"When I joined the Yankees, Babe Ruth was out of baseball; his last year with the Yankees was 1934, then he played part of the 1935 season with the Boston Braves," DiMaggio said. "But when I was a rookie at spring training in St. Petersburg in 1936, he stopped to visit the Yankees."

Ruth usually called everybody "kid," mostly because he could not remember names.

DiMaggio continued: "As the Babe went around the clubhouse, I could hear him say: 'Hiya, kid. Hiya, kid.' I had never met him, but when he got to me, he said, 'Hiya, Joe.' I was really flattered. Years later I made a presentation to him ooce. He was in his camel's hair coat. I remember him being so kind to kids."

TENNIS: *Rising Stars Erode Domination of Sampras and Hingis*

Continued from Page 22

"She's an American, so it must be a great feeling, but, you know, I have my career still in froot of me," the 17-year-old Hingis said. "I won this tournament already, so I just want to have that feeling again to be the best."

Davenport became the first American-born woman to win her national singles title since 1982, when Chris Evert won the last of her six titles. Martina Navratilova won the Open four times after becoming an American citizen.

"No ooe's done it in a long time, and I'm proud to be the one," Davenport said. "A lot of people were saying for a lot of years, especially about women's tennis in America, that there's no hope, no future. Really, I think it's better than ever, and I think there are going to be many more American champions in the next years."

Daveoport was alluding to the Williams sisters, Venus and Serena, who also have Slam-winning potential.

Sampras has woo Wimbledoo the last two years, but in the last five Grand Slam events that were not played on grass, his best result is his run to the semifinal here. He needed only two more victories to match Roy Emerson's all-time record for Grand Slam singles titles (12), but one of Emerson's fellow Australians kept Sampras from closing in on Saturday night. The strained quadricep Sampras suffered while leading, 4-2, in the third set certainly did not help his chances.

"I take my losses very hard, but you've got to move on and bounce back," Sampras said. "Certainly getting hurt adds a little salt to the wound because I'm going to have to deal with this leg the next couple weeks."

Never a consistent factor on clay, Sampras has huilt his reputation on the other surfaces, but the hardcourt season belonged to Rafter, who won three tournaments in the United States before the Open.

SCOREBOARD

BASEBALL

MAJOR LEAGUE STANDINGS

AMERICAN LEAGUE

EAST DIVISION	W	L	Pct.	GB
x-New York	103	43	.705	—
Boston	83	63	.568	20
Toronto	80	68	.540	24
Baltimore	75	72	.510	28½
Tampa Bay	57	89	.390	46
CENTRAL DIVISION				
Cleveland	80	66	.548	—
Chicago	70	77	.476	10½
Kansas City	67	80	.456	13½
Minnesota	65	82	.442	15½
Detroit	56	92	.378	25
WEST DIVISION				
Anaheim	80	67	.544	—
Texas	79	68	.531	1
Oakland	68	79	.463	12
Seattle	67	80	.456	13

NATIONAL LEAGUE

EAST DIVISION	W	L	Pct.	GB
Atlanta	95	54	.638	—
New York	82	67	.550	13
Philadelphia	69	79	.466	25½
Montreal	59	90	.396	36
Florida	48	101	.322	47
CENTRAL DIVISION				
y-Houston	96	53	.644	—
Chicago	83	66	.557	13
St. Louis	72	76	.486	23½
Milwaukee	70	79	.470	26
Cincinnati	69	80	.463	27
Pittsburgh	61	80	.456	28
WEST DIVISION				
x-San Diego	94	55	.631	—
San Francisco	79	69	.534	14½
Los Angeles	75	74	.503	19
Colorado	72	78	.480	22½
Arizona	58	91	.389	36

x-clinched division title
y-clinched playoff berth

FRIDAY LINESCORES

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Seattle 020 000 211—4 10 0
Kansas City 000 010 200—3 5 2
Fassero, Timlin (9) and D. Wilson; Barber, McDill (8), Service (9) and Mi.Sweeney. W—Fassero, 11-12. L—Barber, 2-3. Sv—Timlin (15). HRs—Seattle, Segui (18), D. Wilson (9). Kansas City, Palmer (32), J. King (22). Second Game—
Seattle 310 000 100—5 8 0
Kansas City 025 100 00x—8 13 0
Cloude, Swift (2), Spoljaric (3), Ayala (7) and Marzano; Appier, Rusch (6) and Spehr. W—Appler, 1-0. L—Swift, 11-9. Sv—Rusch 11). HRs—Seattle, Segui (19), Marzano (4). Kansas City, Palmer (33), Pendleton (3), Spehr (1).
Texas 000 000 200—2 4 0
Tampa Bay 000 002 10x—3 5 1
Stottlemyre, Fossas (8) and I. Rodriguez; Saunders, Mecir (8), R.Hernandez (9) and DiFelice. W—Saunders, 5-14. L—Stottlemyre, 3-4. Sv—R. Hernandez (25). HR—Tampa Bay, B. Smith (10).
Chicago 000 101 100—3 7 1
Cleveland 200 000 000—2 6 1
J.LAbbott, Howry (8) and Machado; Nagy and El.Diaz. W—J.LAbbott, 2-0. L—Nagy, 13-10. Sv—Howry (6).
Anaheim 003 000 000—3 9 0
Baltimore 004 004 00x—8 12 0
C.Finley, Fetters (6), Dickson (7) and Walbeck; Erickson and Webster. W—Erickson, 15-11. L—C. Finley, 11-7. HRs—Baltimore, E.Davis (27), R. Palmeiro (42).
Detroit 000 000 020—2 16 2
Boston 050 001 00x—6 9 1
B.Powell, Brunson (6), Bochtler (6), Santana (7) and Bako, Siddall (8); Saberhagen, Lowe (7), Corsi (8), Swindell (8), Eckersley (8), Gordon (9) and Hatteberg. W—Saberhagen, 13-7. L—B. Powell, 3-7. Sv—Gordon (40). HR—Boston, Jo.Valentin (21).
Oakland 010 101 000—3 11 1
Minnesota 000 020 000—2 4 1
Rogers and Hinch; Tewksbury, Guardado (7), Trombley (8), Aguilera (9) and Steinbach. W—Rogers 14-7. L—Tewksbury 7-10.
Toronto 020 101 100—5 7 0
New York 000 301 000—4 9 0
Clemens, Almanzar (6), Plesac (7), Quantrill (8), Person (9) and Fletcher, B. Santiago (8); Irabu, Lloyd (7), Stanton (8) and Girardi. W—Almanzar, 2-2. L—Irabu, 11-9. Sv—Person (2). HRs—Toronto, Stewart (9), C. Delgado (31), Jo.Cruz (9), T. Fernandez (7).

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Milwaukee 006 313 000—13 15 2
Chicago 210 240 011—11 15 1
Pulsipher, Plunk (5), M. Myers (8), Wickman (8) and Nilsson; Wengert, Rdn.Myers (3), F. Heredia (4), Stevens (5), T. Adams (6), Mulholland (6), Karchner (9) and Servais. Houston (8). W—Plunk, 1-2. L—Wengert, 1-4. Sv—Wickman (23). HRs—Milwaukee, Burnitz (34). Chicago, Sosa (59), Gaetti (16), Maxwell (1).
Arizona 001 000 000—1 5 2
Cincinnati 014 500 20x—12 11 1
Sodowsky, Michalak (4), Weber (5), Nunez (6), Embree (7), Ford (8) and Stinnett; Tomko, T. Williams (8) and Fordyce. W—Tomko, 12-11. L—Sodowsky, 3-6. HRs—Arizona, T. Batista (17). Cincinnati, Casey (7), Fordyce (2).
New York 000 000 100—1 4 1
Montreal 000 012 02x—5 7 1
B.J.Jones, McMichael (8) and Piazza; Pavano, Kline (7), Urbina (8) and Henley. W—Pavano, 5-8. L—B. J.Jones, 9-8. Sv—Urbina (30). HRs—Montreal, V. Guerrero (36), Seguignol (1).
Pittsburgh 002 010 020—6 12 1
Philadelphia 010 000 000—1 7 0
Peters, Ml.Williams (8), Loiselle (9) and Kendall; Loewer, Welch (6), Spradlin (8), Y. Perez (8), Ryan (8) and Estalella. W—Peters, 8-9. L—Loewer, 6-7.
Florida 000 011 000—2 10 0
Atlanta 004 110 11x—8 9 0
Ojala, Ludwick (5), Pall (6), Speier (8) and Zaun; Smoltz, Perez (8), R. Springer (9), Ligtenberg (9) and J. Lopez. W—Smoltz, 15-3. L—Ojala, 2-5. HRs—Atlanta, Ger.Williams 2 (7).
St. Louis 000 011 000—2 8 1
Houston 000 002 06x—8 14 0
M.Morris, Busby (8) and Marrero; Hampton, Ja.Powell (8), B.Wagner (9) and Ausmus. W—Ja.Powell, 6-5. L—M. Morris, 5-5. HR—Houston, De.Bell (20).
Los Angeles 000 000 000—0 7 0
San Diego 100 000 00x—1 7 0
Bohanon and C. Johnson; J.Hamilton, Hoffman (9) and C. Hernandez. W—J. Hamilton, 13-12. L—Bohanon, 6-10. Sv—Hoffman (48).
Colorado 000 102 020—7 11 1
San Francisco 000 042 000—6 15 0
Jm.Wright, Leskanic (5), Wainhouse (6), McElroy (6), Stoops (7), Dipoto (8) and J. Reed, Manwaring (8); Hershiser, R. Rodriguez (6), Tavarez (8), Morman (8), Mesa (9) and B. Johnson, Mayne (8). W—Stoops, 1-0. L—Mesa, 0-1. Sv—Dipoto (17). HRs—Colorado, D.Hamilton (6). San Francisco, Hayes (11).

SATURDAY LINESCORES

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Chicago 421 000 000—6 10 1
Cleveland 010 110 010—4 8 1
Baldwin, Simas (8), Howry (9) and Kreuter; Burba, Shuey (8), Assenmacher (8), Karsay (9) and El.Diaz. W—Baldwin, 11-5. L—Shuey, 4-2. Sv—Howry (7). HRs—Chicago, F. Thomas (27), Ventura (20). Cleveland, M. Ramirez (37), Fryman (26).
Anaheim 010 100 000—2 8 0
Baltimore 000 000 003—3 9 2
Sparks, Holtz (8), Percival (9) and Nevin; Mussina, Orosco (9), Mills (9) and Hoiles. W—Mills, 2-4. L—Percival, 2-6. HR—Baltimore, Bordick (12).
Detroit 000 000 102—3 7 1
Boston 010 000 001—2 4 0
Florie, M. Anderson (7), To.Jones (9) and Siddall; Schourek, Lowe (7), Gordon (9) and Hatteberg. W—M. Anderson, 4-1. L—Gordon, 7-4. Sv—To.Jones (24). HRs—Detroit, J. Wood (1), Rando (7). Boston, Cummings (5).
Toronto 100 022 000—5 8 1
New York 200 001 000—3 4 1
Carpenter, Person (9) and B. Santiago; D.Wells, Holmes (7), Bradley (8) and Posada. W—Carpenter, 11-7. L—D. Wells, 17-4. Sv—Person (3).
Texas 010 022 002—8 15 0
Tampa Bay 001 010 000—2 9 2
Helling, Wetteland (9) and I. Rodriguez; Santana, Yan (6), Aldred (8), A. Lopez (9), White (9) and Flaherty. W—Helling, 19-7. L—Santana, 5-4. HRs—Texas, Simms (15), I. Rodriguez (18).
Seattle 011 000 000—2 5 0
Kansas City 310 001 00x—5 8 2
Moyer, Slocumb (8) and J. Oliver; Belcher, J. Montgomery (9) and Spehr. W—Belcher, 13-12. L—Moyer, 13-9. Sv—J. Montgomery (33). HRs—Seattle, Griffey Jr (51), J. Oliver (5). Kansas City, Damon (15), J. King (22), M. Lopez (1).
Oakland 003 003 000—6 8 0
Minnesota 200 000 110—5 10 3
Candiotti, Witasick (2), Holzemer (7), Worrell (7), Taylor (8) and Hinch; Milton, Carrasco (6), T. Miller (7) and Steinbach. W—Witasick, 1-1. L—Milton, 7-12. Sv—Taylor (30). HRs—Oakland, Tejada (9). Minnesota, R. Coomer (15), Steinbach (14).

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Arizona 000 000 000—0 3 1
Cincinnati 100 000 02x—3 6 0
Daal, Small (8) and Miller; Parris, G. White (8) and Fordyce. W—Parris, 5-4. L—Daal, 7-11. Sv—G. White (6).
St. Louis 200 000 000—2 5 1
Houston 100 000 20x—3 6 0
D.Oliver, Croushore (7) and Marrero; R.Johnson, Elarton (8), B.Wagner (9) and Ausmus. W—R. Johnson, 8-1. L—D. Oliver, 3-3. Sv—B. Wagner (29).
Colorado 000 000 001—1 8 0
San Francisco 000 000 000—0 6 0
Astacio, McElroy (9), Dipoto (9) and Manwaring, J. Reed (9); Gardner, Nen (9) and Mayne, B. Johnson (9). W—Astacio, 12-14. L—Nen, 7-6. Sv—Dipoto (18).
Milwaukee 000 020 200—12 16 0
Chicago 020 010 415—16 18 2
Roque, De los santos (7), C. Fox (8), Wickman (9) and Hughes, Matheny (9); Morgan, Stevens (4), F. Heredia (7), Mulholland (9), Beck (9) and Servais, Houston (8). W—Beck, 2-2. L—Wickman, 6-9. HRs—Milwaukee, Burnitz (35), Jenkins (9), Hughes (8). Chicago, J.Hernandez (22), Sosa (60), G. Hill (6), Gaetti (17), Houston (8), Merced (1).
Florida 001 010 000—2 6 1
Atlanta 301 000 00x—4 7 0
L.Hernandez and Knorr; Chen, De.Martinez (7), Ligtenberg (9) and J.Lopez. W—Chen, 1-0. L—L. Hernandez, 10-12. Sv—Ligtenberg (27). HRs—Florida, D. Lee (17). Atlanta, Klesko (18).
Pittsburgh 000 002 002—4 9 0
Philadelphia 400 403 00x—13 16 0
Dessens, Lawrence (4), Ja.Martinez (4), McCurry (6), Van Poppel (8) and Kendall, Laker (6); Portugal and Bennett. W—Portugal, 9-4. L—Dessens, 2-4. HRs—Pittsburgh, Henez (1). Philadelphia, Abreu (13).
New York 200 000 100—3 7 1
Montreal 100 101 20x—5 7 0
R.Reed, Cook (7), Wendell (7) and Piazza; Vazquez, Kline (7), M.Maddux (7), T. Young (8), Urbina (9) and Henley. W—M. Maddux, 3-3. L—R. Reed, 16-10. Sv—Urbina (31). HRs—New York, L. Harris (6). Montreal, Andrews (24), V. Guerrero (37), Seguignol (2).
Los Angeles 302 020 000—7 10 2
San Diego 000 035 00x—8 7 0
Mlicki, Moloney (4), Kubenka (6), Radinsky (8) and C. Johnson; Spencer, R. Ramirez (5), S. Sanders (6), Wall (7), Langston (7), Miceli (7), Hoffman (9) and G. Myers. W—S. Sanders, 3-1. L—Maloney, 0-1. Sv—Hoffman (49). HRs—Los Angeles, Karros (23). San Diego, Joyner (12).

JAPANESE LEAGUES

CENTRAL LEAGUE	W	L	T	Pct	GB
Yokohama	66	45	1	.595	—
Chunichi	65	51	1	.560	2½
Yomiuri	64	57	0	.529	7
Yakult	57	58	0	.496	11
Hiroshima	53	66	0	.445	17
Hanshin	45	73	0	.381	24½
PACIFIC LEAGUE					
Nippon Ham	62	55	2	.530	—
Seibu	57	51	3	.528	½
Daiei	63	58	1	.521	1
Kintetsu	61	58	1	.512	2
Orix	55	61	2	.474	6½
Lotte	49	64	2	.434	11

SATURDAY RESULTS
CENTRAL LEAGUE
Chunichi 3, Yomiuri 1
Hanshin 3, Yokohama 1
Yakult 1, Hiroshima 5
PACIFIC LEAGUE
Nippon Ham 9, Seibu 0
Lotte 0, Orix 5
Kintetsu 3, Daiei 4
SUNDAY RESULTS
CENTRAL LEAGUE
Yokohama 11, Hanshin 0
Yakult 10, Hiroshima 5
Chunichi 7, Yomiuri 4
PACIFIC LEAGUE
Seibu 2, Nippon Ham 1
Daiei 7, Kintetsu 4
Orix 4, Lotte 3, 10 innings

FOOTBALL

CFL STANDINGS

EASTERN DIVISION	W	L	T	Pts.	PF	PA
Hamilton	8	2	0	16	268	160
Montreal	8	2	0	16	242	214
Toronto	6	5	0	12	273	214
Winnipeg	0	10	0	0	168	300
WESTERN DIVISION						
Calgary	8	3	0	16	363	239
Edmonton	6	5	0	12	225	299
Saskatchewan	3	7	0	6	207	264
Brit. Columbia	3	8	0	6	182	278

FRIDAY RESULT
Calgary 30, Edmonton 23
SATURDAY RESULT
Toronto 37, British Columbia 28

MAJOR COLLEGE SCORES

Ohio State 49, Toledo 0
North Carolina State 24, Florida State 7
Florida 42, Northeast Louisiana 10
Nebraska 24, California 3
Kansas State 73, Northern Illinois 7
UCLA 49, Texas 31
LSU 42, Arkansas State 6
Penn State 48, Bowling Green 3
Michigan State 45, Notre Dame 23
Virginia 31, Maryland 19
Syracuse 38, Michigan 28
Brigham Young 26, Arizona State 6
Georgia 17, South Carolina 3
Colorado 29, Fresno State 21
Wisconsin 45, Ohio U. 0
Texas A&M 28, Louisiana Tech 7
Arizona 31, Stanford 14
Southern California 35, San Diego State 6
Oregon 33, Texas-El Paso 26
Missouri 41, Kansas 23

CRICKET

SAHARA CUP
INDIA VS. PAKISTAN
SATURDAY IN TORONTO
Pakistan: 189-9
India: 193-4
India won by 6 wickets. Leads 5-match 1-0.

CYCLING

TOUR OF SPAIN

Leading placings Saturday in 181.5 kilometers (113 miles) 8th stage from Palma de Mallorca to Palma de Mallorca:
1. Fabrizio Guidi, Italy, Polti, 4 hours, 1d minutes, 21 seconds
2. Peter Van Petegem, Belgium, TVM, s.t.
2. Andrei Tchmil, Belgium Lotto, s.t.
4. Nico Mattan, Belgium, Mapei, s.t.
5. Marcus Zberg, Switz., Post Swiss, s.t.
6. Martin Hvastija, Slovenia, Cantina, s.t.
7. Pascal Chanteur, France, Casino, s.t.
8. Marco Serpellini, Italy, Brescialat, s.t.
9. Laurent Jalabert, France, ONCE, s.t.
10. Angel Castresana, Spain, Euskaltel, s.t.
Leading placings Sunday in 39.5 kilometers (24.5 miles) 0 ninth leg, time trial, from Alcudia to Alcudia:
1. Abraham Olano, Sp., Banesto, 47 min. 7 s.
2. Melcior Mauri, Sp., ONCE, at 41 sec.
3. Uwe Peschel, Ger., Estepona, 1 min. 3 s.
4. Jalabert 1:6
5. Sergei Gontchar, Ukraine, Cantina, s.t.
6. Lance Armstrong, U.S., US Postal, 1:32
7. Claus Moller, Denmark, TVM, 1:47
8. Alvaro Galdeano, Spain, Euskaltel, 1:51
9. Servais Knaven, Netherlands, TVM, 1:53
10. Victor Hugo Pena, Col., Avianca, 1:54
OVERALL: 1. Olano, 37 h., 32 m., 49 s.; 2. Jalabert, at 41 s.; 3. Mauri, 1 m., 6 s.; 4. Armstrong, 1:39; 5. Moller, Denmark, 1:48; 6. Galdeano, 2:06; 7. Daniel Calvera, Spain, Vitalicio, 2:20; 8. Alex Zuelle, Switzerland, Festina, 2:25; 9. Fernando Escartin, Spain, Kelme, s.t.; 10. Marco Serpellini, Italy, Brescialat, 2:35.

GOLF

BRITISH MASTERS

Final scores Sunday of British Masters played on 7,106-yard, par-72 course on the 7,106-yard, par-72 Forest of Arden course near Coventry, England (a-amateur):

Colin Montgomerie, Scot.	70-72-70-69—281
Pierre Fulke, Swe.	71-72-72-67—282
Eduardo Romero, Arg.	70-69-75-68—282
Andrew Oldcorn, Scot.	71-73-71-68—283
Ignacio Garrido, Spain	70-73-71-69—283
Paolo Quirici, Switz.	68-73-70-72—283
Greg Owen, Eng.	70-71-73-70—284
John Bickerton, Eng.	70-75-73-67—285
Russell Claydon, Eng.	72-73-68-72—285
Sam Torrance, Scot.	69-72-71-73—285
Daniel Chopra, Swe.	71-72-69-73—285

SUNTORY OPEN

Leading final scores Sunday of $740,000 Suntory Open on 7,101-yard, par-71 Sobu Country Club course near Inzai, Japan (Japanese unless stated):

Mamoru Osanai	71-68-66-69—274
Jumbo Ozaki	70-69-71-67—277
Nobomitsu Yuhara	73-68-70-67—278
Kazuhiko Hosokawa	70-72-66-70—278
Hideki Kase	69-69-69-71—278
Lee Janzen, U.S.	69-72-70-68—279
Hajime Meshiai	69-72-70-70—281
Norio Hosoya	69-69-73-70—281
Yeh Chang-ting, Taiw.	71-75-69-67—282
Saburo Fujiki	67-72-72-71—282
Katsunori Kuwabara	71-73-66-72—282

MOTOR RACING

ITALIAN GRAND PRIX

SUNDAY IN MONZA, ITALY
306.765 KILOMETERS 190.605 MILES
1. Michael Schumacher, Germany, Ferrari, 1 hour, 17 minutes, 9.672 seconds
2. Eddie Irvine, Brit., Ferrari, at 37.977sec.
3. Ralf Schumacher, Ger., Jordan, at 41.152
4. Mika Hakkinen, Fin., McLaren, 55.671
5. Jean Alesi, France, Sauber, 61.872
6. Damon Hill, Jordan, Britain, at 1 lap
7. Heinz-H. Frentzen, Ger., Williams, 1 lap
8. Giancarlo Fisichella, Italy, Benetton, 1 lap
9. Toranosuke Takagi, Japan, Tyrrell, 1 lap
10. Rubens Barrichello, Brazil, Stewart, 1 lap
DRIVERS STANDINGS: 1. Hakkinen, Schumacher, 80 points; 3. David Coulthard, Britain, McLaren, 48; 4. Irvine, 38; 5. Jacques Villeneuve, Canada, Williams, 20; 6. Hill, Alexander Wurz, Austria, Benetton, 17; 8. Fisichella, 15; 9. Schumacher, 14; 10. Heinz-Harald Frentzen, 13.
CONSTRUCTORS STANDINGS: 1. McLaren-Mercedes, 128 points; 2. Ferrari, 118; 3. Williams-Mecachrome, 33; 4. Benetton-Playlife, 32; 5. Jordan-Mugen Honda, 31; 6. Sauber-Petronas, 10; 7. Arrows-Yamaha, 6; 8. Stewart-Ford, 5; 9. Prost-Peugeot, 1.

RUGBY UNION

WORLD CUP QUALIFYING
Morocco 15, Zimbabwe 9
Namibia 22, Ivory Coast 10

SOCCER

ITALIAN FIRST DIVISION
Bari 1, Venezia 0
Cagliari 2, Inter Milan 2
Perugia 3, Juventus 4
Piacenza 1, Lazio 1
Fiorentina 2, Empoli 0
AC Milan 3, Bologna 0
Parma 0, Vicenza 0
AS Roma 3, Salernitana 1
Udinese 2, Sampdoria 2
SPANISH FIRST DIVISION
Atletico Madrid 2, Salamanca 0
Valladolid 0, Real Madrid 1
Athletic Bilbao 2, Racing Santander 0
Barcelona 1, Extremadura 0
Villarreal 1, Celta Vigo 1
Deportivo Coruna 1, Valencia 0
Tenerife 2, Real Sociedad 2
Real Betis 1, Real Zaragoza 3
STANDINGS: Real Madrid 6 points; Real Zaragoza 6; Barcelona 4; Deportivo Coruna 4; Atletico Madrid 3; Espanyol 3; Athletic Bilbao 3; Valencia 3; Real Sociedad 2; Celta Vigo 2; Oviedo 1; Alaves 1; Mallorca 1; Tenerife 1; Extremadura 1; Valladolid 1; Real Betis 1; Racing Santander 1; 19. Salamanca 1; 20. Villarreal 1.
GERMAN BUNDESLIGA
Eintracht Frankfurt 1, VfB Stuttgart 1
1860 Munich 3, Bor. Moenchengladbach 1
Schalke 2, FC Nuremberg 2
Werder Bremen 2, Bayer Leverkusen 2
Hamburger SV 1, VfL Wolfsburg 1
SC Freiburg 0, Bayern Munich 2
Hansa Rostock 3, MSV Duisburg 0
FC Kaiserslautern 4, Hertha Berlin 3
Borussia Dortmund 0, VfL Bochum 1
STANDINGS: Bayern Munich 12 points; Kaiserslautern 9; Hamburger 8; Stuttgart 7; 1860 Munich 7; Nuremberg 6; Bochum 3; Berlin 6; Bayer Leverkusen 5; Freiburg 5; B. Dortmund 4; Moenchengladbach 4; Hansa Rostock 4; Duisburg 4; Schalke 4; Wolfsburg 3; Eintracht Frankfurt 2; Werder Bremen 1.
ENGLISH PREMIER LEAGUE
Aston Villa 2, Wimbledon 0
Charlton 1, Derby 2
Chelsea 2, Nottingham Forest 1
Everton 0, Leeds 0
Leicester 1, Arsenal 1
Manchester United 2, Coventry 0
Newcastle 4, Southampton 0
Sheffield Wednesday 3, Blackburn 0
West Ham 2, Liverpool 1
Tottenham 0, Middlesbrough 3
STANDINGS: Aston Villa 13; Liverpool 10; Leeds 9; Derby 9; Manchester U. 8; Middlesbrough 8; Wimbledon 8; West Ham 8; Arsenal 7; Sheffield Wednesday 6; Nottingham Forest 6; Tottenham 6; Charlton 5; Newcastle 5; Leicester 5; Chelsea 5; Everton 5; Blackburn 4; Coventry 4; Southampton 0.
SCOTTISH PREMIER LEAGUE
Aberdeen 1, Motherwell 1
Celtic 1, Kilmarnock 1
Dundee United 0, Rangers 0
Hearts 0, Dundee 2
St Johnstone 1, Dunfermline Athletic 1
FRENCH FIRST DIVISION
Bordeaux 3, Montpellier 1
Bastia 2, Le Havre 0
Nancy 0, Paris St Germain 0
Marseille 1, Rennes 1
Strasbourg 0, Metz 0
Sochaux 1, Lyon 2
Toulouse 2, Nantes 3
DUTCH FIRST DIVISION
Graafschap Doetinchem 2, NEC Nijmegen 1
Utrecht 2, Ajax Amsterdam 2
Twente Enschede 1, RKC Waalwijk 0
Roda JC Kerkrade 3, NAC Breda 1
PSV Eindhoven 2, MVV Maastricht 0
Fortuna Sittard 2, AZ Alkmaar 2
Willem II Tilburg 3, Sparta Rotterdam 2
Vitesse Arnhem 4, Cambuur Leeuwarden 2
Heerenveen 0, Feyenoord 1
STANDINGS: Feyenoord 12 points; Utrecht 10; Ajax 10; Arnhem 10; Eindhoven 7; Heerenveen 7; Enschede 7; Tilburg 7; Doetinchem 4; Nijmegen 5; Alkmaar 5; Kerkrade 4; Breda 2; Leeuwarden 2; Waalwijk 1; Sittard 1; Sparta Rotterdam 1; Maastricht 0.
MAJOR LEAGUE SOCCER
New England 2, Columbus 0
STANDINGS: Eastern Conference: x-D.C. 54 points; x-Columbus 45; x-NY-NJ 38; Miami 29; New England 26; Tampa Bay 25. Western Conference: x-Los Angeles 64 points; x-Chicago 47; Colorado 35; Dallas 34; Kansas City 32; San Jose 24.
x-clinched playoff berth
CASTLE CUP
Namibia 2, Mozambique 1
STANDINGS: Zimbabwe 6 points; Angola 6; Zambia 5; Namibia 5; Mozambique 1.

TENNIS

U.S. OPEN

LATE FRIDAY IN NEW YORK
WOMEN'S SINGLES
SEMIFINALS
Martina Hingis (1), Switz., def. Jana Novotna (3), Czech R., 3-6, 6-1, 6-4
Lindsay Davenport (2), U.S., def. Venus Williams (5), U.S., 6-4, 6-4.
SATURDAY RESULTS
MEN'S SINGLES
SEMIFINALS
Mark Philippoussis, Australia, def. Carlos Moya (10), Spain, 6-1, 6-4, 5-7, 6-4.
Patrick Rafter (3), Australia, def. Pete Sampras (1), U.S., 6-7 (8-10), 6-4, 2-6, 6-4, 6-3.
WOMEN'S SINGLES
FINAL
Davenport def. Hingis 6-3, 7-5.
BOYS' DOUBLES
FINAL
K.J. Hippensteel and David Martin, U.S. (5), def. Andy Ram, Israel, and Lovro Zovko, Croatia (6), 6-1 (4-7), 1-6 (1-2), 6-2.
GIRLS' DOUBLES
FINAL
Kim Clijsters, Belgium, and Eva Dyrberg, Denmark (3), def. Jelena Dokic and Evie Dominikovic, Australia (8), 7-6 (7-5), 6-4.
SUNDAY IN NEW YORK
FINALS
WOMEN'S DOUBLES
Hingis and Novotna (1), def. Davenport and Natasha Zvereva, Belarus (2), 6-3, 6-3.
BOYS' SINGLES
David Nalbandian (10), Argentina, def. Roger Federer (4), Switzerland, 6-3, 7-5.
GIRLS' SINGLES
Jelena Dokic (2), Australia, def. Katarina Srebotnik (1), Slovenia, 6-4, 6-2.

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SPORTS

Sosa Smashes No. 61 Against the Brewers

3d Homer in 3 Games Ties Maris on List

The Associated Press

Sammy Sosa hit his 61st homer Sunday against the Milwaukee Brewers, moving past Babe Ruth and into a second-place tie with Roger Maris for the most home runs in a season.

Sosa's third homer in three games left him one behind Mark McGwire, whose St. Louis Cardinals played Sunday night at Houston. Roth hit 60 homers in 1927 and Maris had 61 in 1961.

Sosa hit an 0-1 pitch from Bronswell Patrick, a reliever for the Brewers, into

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

the street behind the left-field fence at Wrigley Field in the fifth inning.

A parade of fans raced after the ball as it went down the street. Sosa, meanwhile, rounded the bases pumping his fists as a sellout crowd at Wrigley began stamping its feet and shouting "Sammee, Sam-mee." It was the second straight game in which Sosa hit a bomer that cleared the ballpark.

Once be reached home plate, Sosa got a 15-second bear embrace from teammate Mark Grace. Sosa went into the comer of the dugout bugging his teammates along the way and then turned to TV cameras and made his trademark salute — thumping his heart, blowing kisses and making a "V" sign. He then lipped the words: "I love you, mama," to a TV camera. The game was being broadcast live to the Dominican Republic, where Sosa grew up.

Sosa finally emerged from the dugout for a curtain call, tipping his helmet toward his faithful following in right field and waving to all sides of the ball park. It was Sosa's ninth homer this seasoo against Milwaukee, his most against any team.

Diamondbacks 5, Reds 0 Andy Benes's bid to pitcb Arizona's first no-hitter was broken up with one out in the ninth inning on Sean Casey's single, and the visiting Diamondbacks beat Cincinnati.

Benes (13-13), trying to pitch the first no-hitter for an expansioo team since 1969, bad little trouble in taking his gem into the ninth. But after Jon Nunnally flied out to start the inning, Benes walked Reggie Sanders. Casey followed with a solid single to right field, and Benes then left after walking Barry Larkin to load the bases.

Gregg Olson relieved and earned his 28th save, preserving the combined one-hit shutout by getting Dmitri Young to ground into a double play.

Benes struck out six and walked five in 8⅓ innings. It was the second time he had gone deep into a game with a no-hit bid — on July 4, 1994, while with San Diego, he held the New York Mets hitless until Rico Brogna doubled leading off the eight.

Tigers 4, Red Sox 1 Not even Steve Avery's turn in Boston's rotation could end the Red Sox's slide, as Tony Clark hit a tie-breaking three-run homer to lift Detroit to a 4-1 victory Sunday at Fenway Park.

The loss was Boston's eighth in its last 11 games, with the only two victories coming on days when Avery has started. The Red Sox were 14-0 in games that Avery had gone at least five innings.

With the score tied 1-1 in the eighth, Brian Hunter reached on Nomar Garciaparra's fielding error and Juan Encarnacion singled off Greg Swindell (5-6). Clark followed by driving the next pitch over the left-field screen for his 32d homer of the year. All of the runs were unearned.

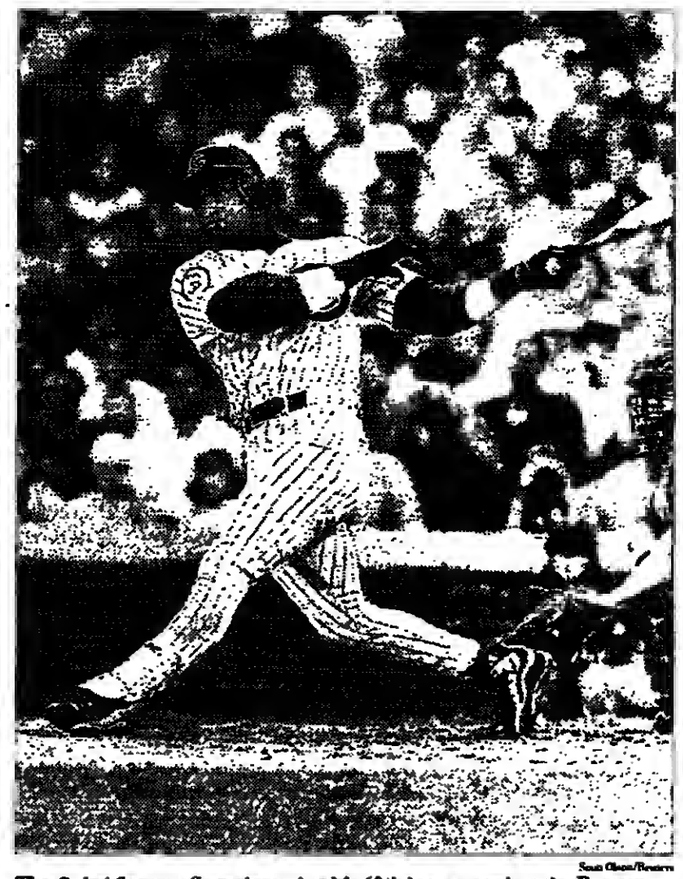
Avery opened with 4⅔ innings of no-hit ball and allowed just one run and two hits in six-plus innings before leaving with two on in the seventh. Jim Corsi surrendered Joe Randa's game-tying single before Swindell induced pinch-hitter Geronimo Berroa to bounce into an inning-ending double play.

Brian Moehler (13-13) got the victory, ending his career-high six-game losing skid. He surrendered one run and five hits in seven innings while striking out four and walking none.

Indians 6, White Sox 3 In Cleveland, Richie Sexson hit a two-out, two-run homer in the eighth Inning as the Indians avoided a sweep at the hands of the White Sox.

Sparked by a second day of brushback wars and a bench-clearing brawl, the Indians scored two runs in the seventh and three in the eighth to reduce their magic number for clinching a fourth straight AL Central title to four.

Cleveland's Omar Vizquel and Manager Mike Hargrove were ejected in the third after the Chicago starter, Jim Parque, threw a pitch over Vizquel's head, resulting in a 10-minute fracas.



Sean Gallup/Reuters

The Cubs' Sammy Sosa slamming his 60th homer against the Brewers.

Marlins 6, Braves 5 In Atlanta, the Marlins beat the Braves by scoring four runs in the seventh off Odalis Perez and two runs with no hits in the eighth off Adam Butler. Both Braves relievers are left-handed rookies.

Atlanta scored three runs in the eighth to cut the lead to 6-5 and had runners on first and third with two outs when reliever Vic Darensbourg ended the threat by striking out Tony Graffanino.

Perez (0-1) ruined a one-hit shutout that Braves' starter Greg Maddux compiled through six innings. Maddux was removed before the start of the seventh after straining a muscle under his right armpit. No other information was immediately available about Maddux's impending status.

Jesus Sanchez (7-8) was chased with a 6-2 lead after loading the bases in the eighth. He gave up five hits and was charged with five earned runs, three of which were scored off Antonio Alfonseca and Darensbourgh.

Phillies 4, Pirates 1 In Philadelphia, Bobby Abreu broke a tie with a two-run, upper-deck bomer to right field and Paul Byrd allowed three hits over seven innings as the Phillies beat Pittsburgh.

Byrd (4-2) escaped early wildness to earn his second straight victory. After allowing three baserunners in the first, the right-hander set down 15 of the final 18 batters be faced. Byrd walked three, all in the first two innings, and fanned four.

Philadelphia broke a 1-1 tie in the fourth inning off Pittsburgh's starter, Francisco Cordova (12-13). Mark Leiter pitcbed two shutout innings to record his 23d save.

After a leadoff walk to Scon Rolen, Abreu launched a towering drive into the upper deck in right field just inside the foul pole. It was his 14th homer of the seasoo and second in as many days.

The Phillies tacked oo an insurance run in the fifth wben Doug Glanville tripled past a diving Adrian Brown in center and scored on the same play when rightfielder Jose Guillen bobbled the ball while trying to cut it off.

Dolphins Rush Past Bills

Miami Stays Atop AFC East After Victory

The Associated Press

The Miami Dolphins compensated for a sputtering offense with a swarming pass rush to beat the Buffalo Bills, 13-7, in Miami on Sunday. Miami sacked Rob Johnson eight times, and limited the Bills to 187 yards.

Trace Armstrong, Jason Taylor and rookie Lorenzo Bromell had two sacks apiece to lead the charge for the Dolphins. Their sack total was one sby of the team record set in 1973.

Miami remained alone atop the AFC East at 2-0. Buffalo fell to 0-2.

Dan Marino threw for the Dolphins' only touchdown, a 17-yarder to Lamar Thomas, and Olindo Mare kicked field

NFL ROUNDUP

goals of 33 and 27 yards. Buffalo's lone score came on a fourth-down, 28-yard pass from Johnson to Eric Moulds in the second period.

Miami's final stand came in the last two minutes. The Bills took possession at their own 20-yard line with 1:53 left, but time expired with an incompletion at the Buffalo 45.

The Dolphins' running game, which showed signs of improvement in the opener at Indianapolis, stalled against the Bills. It took the Dolphins five possessions and 17 minutes to get a first down, and on the next play, Marino was sacked by Bruce Smith.

Smith made seven tackles in his first game of the year. He sat out the opener and blamed a sore knee, but there was speculation that he is unhappy with his contract. Marino finished 14-for-26 for 159 yards. He had five passes dropped.

Johnson, who was knocked out of the opening game at San Diego a week ago with a concussion, this time weot the distance. He was 10-for-18 for 134 yards.

Ravens 24, Jets 10 Rod Woodson, an old pro accustomed to making big plays, and Jermaine Lewis, a youngster just starting to earn a reputation, lifted the visiting Baltimore Ravens past the host New York Jets, 24-10, on Sunday.

Woodson bad two interceptions, returning the second 60 yards for the clinching touchdown. Much earlier, Lewis went 69 yards on a punt runback to give Baltimore (1-1) the lead.

Lewis, who had a 97-yard punt return against the Jets in the preseason, headed down the middle, theo quickly cut to the sideline and sped to the end zone. It was the third score on a punt ruoback in Lewis's two-plus pro seasons.

Woodson, who joined Baltimore as a free agent this season and was a cornerback on the NFL's all-time team, stepped in front of Jerald Sowell to pick off Glenn Foley's pass and race to the end zone with 8:44 remaining. Baltimore's defense also had four sacks against a team that scored 30 points and gained 465 yards last week. And it staged a goal-line stand late in the first half to turn the game in the visitor's favor.

After Lewis's score, the Jets (0-2) covered 83 yards in 11 plays to tie it, gaining all but 3 yards in the air. Keyshawn Johnson took Foley's lob in the corner of the end zone over DeRon Jenkins.

Packers 23, Buccaneers 15 Reggie White was in vintage form Sunday at Lambeau Field. The 36-year-old defensive end got three sacks and led a pass rush that harassed Trent Dilfer all day as Green Bay beat Tampa Bay, 23-15, for their 29th consecutive home victory, including four playoffs.

Dilfer was sacked six times, losing the ball on three of them, as the Packers (2-0) put the Bues (0-2) in an early hole in the NFC Central.

But the news wasn't atl good for Green Bay.

Pro Bowl running back Dorsey Levens, who signed a five-year, $25 million contract three weeks ago following a 44-day holdout, left midway through the fourth quarter with a sprained left ankle.

The Bues trailed, 23-0, before rookie Jacquez Green returned a punt 95 yards for a touchdown with 6:03 left, and Dilfer hit Patrick Hape for the conversion.

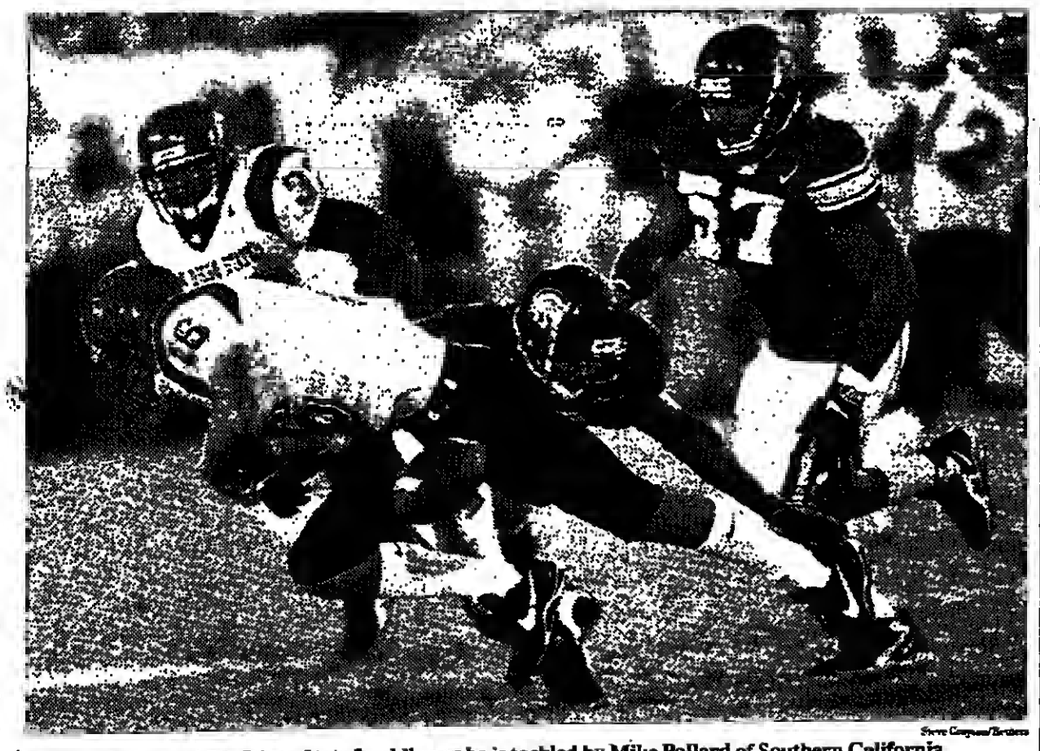
The Bues pulled to 23-15 on Ditfer's 2-yard TD pass to Dave Moore with 1:57 left. But Bill Schroeder recovered the onside kick, redeeming the Packers special teams, who muffed two punts in addition to giving up a TD return for the second straight week.

Steelers 17, Bears 12 At Pittsburgh, the Chicago Bears should have known that Jerome Bettis wouldn't have two bad games in a row.

Bettis bounced back from his worst game with Pinsburgh, running for 131 yards and a touchdown to lead the Steelers over the Bears, 17-12, on Sunday.

The Bears (0-2), 24-23 losers to Jacksonville last week when they couldn't score from the 1-yard line with four minutes left, again had a chance to win in the fourth quarter.

But Carnell Lake intercepted Erik Kramer's pass on third-and-10 from the Steelers' 16 with 44 seconds left to halt what could have been a game-winning drive. Chicago wasted rookie Curtis Enis's 94-yard game — he has 171 yards in two games despite missing most of training camp — and an excellent start by a mucb-maligned defense that gave up a team-record 421 points last season but forced the Steelers to punt on their first four possessions.



Steve Gaspar/Reuters

Spencer Brinton of San Diego State fumbling as he is tackled by Mike Pollard of Southern California.

Penn State's Paterno Gets 300th Victory

The Associated Press

STATE COLLEGE, Pennsylvania — On his morning walk, the possibility of No. 300 hit Joe Paterno like a locomotive.

"I really didn't think it would be a big deal until this morning," the choked-up Paterno said Saturday after No. 9 Penn State beat Bowling Green, 48-3, and gave Paterno his 300th victory as the team's coach. "A lot of things went through my mind, and I thought I'd better be careful or I'll get carried away."

He was carried away all right. After twice being doused with water as the final seconds ticked down, two of Pa-

COLLEGE FOOTBALL ROUNDUP

terno's players lifted him onto their shoulders and carried him to the middle of the field. "I'm so overwhelmed, I really can't tell you," Paterno said after becoming the sixth coach in NCAA history to win 300 games.

Playing the game was easy. Cordell Mitchell ran 77 yards for a touchdown on Penn State's first play; Bruce Branch followed 83 seconds later with a 73-yard punt return for a score and the Nittany Lions coasted. Penn State (2-0) also scored on interception returns of 16 yards by Lavon Arrington and 30 yards by Joe Dawkins, and Mitchell finished with 104 yards and two touchdowns.

Paterno, 71, in his 33d season as head coach, joined Bear Bryant (323), Pop Warner (319) and Amos Alonzo Stagg (314) as the only major-college coaches to gain 300 victories. Eddie Robinson, who retired from Grambling last year, has the NCAA record of 408 and John Gagliardi of St. John's, Minnesota, has 342.

No. 1 Ohio St. 49, Toledo 0 At Columbus, Ohio, Joe Germaine threw three TD passes and Michael Wiley ran for a career-high 151 yards and two scores as Ohio State crushed Toledo.

North Carolina St. 24, No. 2 Florida St. 7 North Carolina State, a 25-point underdog, threw more than a scare into highly ranked Florida State this time around, stunning the visiting Seminoles for the Wolfpack's biggest upset ever.

No. 3 Florida 42, Northeast Louisiana 10 In Gainesville, Florida, Jesse Palmer threw for 292 yards and four touchdowns as Florida overwhelmed Northeast Louisiana.

No. 4 Nebraska 24, California 3 Eric Crouch ran for two touchdowns and Monte Christo threw a 5-yard scoring pass to Shevin Wiggins in the late going as visiting Nebraska beat California.

No. 5 Kansas St. 73, Northern Illinois 7 Michael Bishop ran for two touchdowns and passed for two as host Kansas State scored a school-record 73 points and extended Northern Illinois' losing streak to 20 games.

No. 6 UCLA 49, No. 23 Texas 31 Cade McNown passed for 339 yards and three TDs as UCLA pounded visiting Texas for the second straight year.

No. 7 LSU 42, Arkansas State 6 In Baton Rouge, Louisiana, Kevin Faulk gained 266 all-purpose yards and scored three touchdowns in the Tigers' victory over Arkansas State.

Michigan State 45, Notre Dame 23 Bill Burke threw three first-half touchdown passes as previously winless Michigan State rocked visiting Notre Dame.

No. 12 Virginia 31, Maryland 19 Aaron Brooks threw for 225 yards and two touchdowns and Thomas Jones had a 21-yard TD run in the fourth quarter as bost Virginia beat Maryland for the seventh straight time.

No. 19 Syracuse 38, No. 13 Michigan 28 Donovan McNabb passed for three TDs and ran for one as visiting Syracuse dropped Michigan to 0-2 for only the second time since 1959. Michigan played before an NCAA-record crowd of 111,012.

BYU 26, No. 14 Arizona State 6 Ronney Jenkins had a career-high 171 yards rushing, 43 receiving and scored a toochdown as host Brigham Young blasted Arizona State.

No. 15 Georgia 17, South Carolina 3 Quincy Carter ran for two TDs to lead visiting Georgia (2-0, 1-0 SEC) over South Carolina (1-1, 0-1).

No. 16 Colorado 29, Fresno St. 21 In Boulder, Colorado, Mike Moschetti threw a 25-yard TD pass to Javon Green early in the fourth quarter and Colorado preserved the victory with a last-minute goal-line stand.

No. 17 Wisconsin 45, Ohio 0 Ron Dayne returned to Wisconsin's lineup and rushed for 111 yards and three TDs as the host Badgers routed Ohio.

No. 18 Texas A & M 28, Louisiana Tech 7 D'Andre Hardeman scored three touchdowns rushing and Texas A & M's quick defense shot down visiting Louisiana Tecb's passing game at soggy Kyle Field.

No. 21 Arizona 31, Stanford 14 Kelvin Eafon ran for two touchdowns and Trung Canidate rushed for 110 yards as Arizona beat host Stanford.

No. 22 Southern Cal 35, San Diego St. 6 In Los Angeles, Jay Soward caught two TD passes and scored on a 74-yard punt return for Southern Cal (2-0).

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Herald International Tribune
SPORTS

WORLD ROUNDUP

Olano Leads Vuelta

CYCLING Abraham Olano of Spain and the Banesto team stormed through Sunday's ninth-stage individual time trial to take the overall leadership of the Tour of Spain.

Olano covered the 39.5-kilometer (24.5-mile) flat run in 47 minutes and 7 seconds. His closest rival, Melcior Mauri of the Once-Deutsche Bank team, needed 41 seconds more.

"Everything turned out well but there was a stretch when I lost my rhythm because of the strong wind that blew almost all the time," Olano said.

Prior to the ninth leg, which was held on the island of Mallorca, Olano was at No. 5 in the standings of the 22-stage Tour.

A fellow Banesto rider, Jose Maria Jimenez, who went into the time trial in the lead, needed over four minutes more than Olano to pedal the windy course.

Alex Zulle of Switzerland and the Festina team, one of the favorites to take the stage, put in a disappointing performance and came in 2 minutes and 24 seconds behind the winning time.

But another favored sprinter, the Frenchman Laurent Jalabert of the Once team, put in a strong run and moved up one place in the overall table to No. 2.

The American former world champion Lance Armstrong who has battled back from cancer also came in strong, placing sixth in the stage and holding onto the No. 4 spot in the Tour standings. *(AP)*

Aragones Jilts Spain

SOCCER The veteran coach Luis Aragones on Sunday rejected an offer to take on Spain's beleaguered national soccer squad, sending the Spanish Football Federation scurrying to find another option to replace Javier Clemente, state-owned radio reported.

Clemente's departure last week was promoted by a humiliating 3-2 defeat by the semiprofessional Cyprus team that added insult to the injury of a disappointing World Cup performance.

Aragones refused the job because the Federation insisted he work with Clemente's support team rather than bring in his own, the coach told the national news agency EFE. *(AP)*

Montgomerie Triumphs

GOLF Colin Montgomerie shot a 3-under 69 on Sunday to win the British Masters by one stroke over Pierre Fulke of Sweden and Eduardo Romero of Argentina. Montgomerie, who had been in a slump recently, birdied the 13th, 14th and 17th holes in finishing with a 7-under 281 total at the Forest of Arden course. He earned $210,750. Fulke closed with a 67 and Romero shot a 68 for totals of 213. *(AP)*

2-Goal Burst By Inter Milan Substitute Saves the Day

The Associated Press

ROME — With no help from its veteran stars, Internazionale of Milan turned to an unheralded youngster to avoid an upset Sunday.

The striker Nicola Ventola came off the bench in the second half and scored twice in five minutes as Inter rallied from a two-goal deficit to earn a 2-2 draw against promoted Cagliari to open the Italian League season.

The 20-year-old, acquired from Bari over the summer, produced on an afternoon when Brazil's Ronaldo was serving a one-game suspension carried over from last season and Roberto Baggio and Youri Djorkaeff, a member of France's World Cup champions, were ineffective.

EUROPEAN SOCCER ROUNDUP

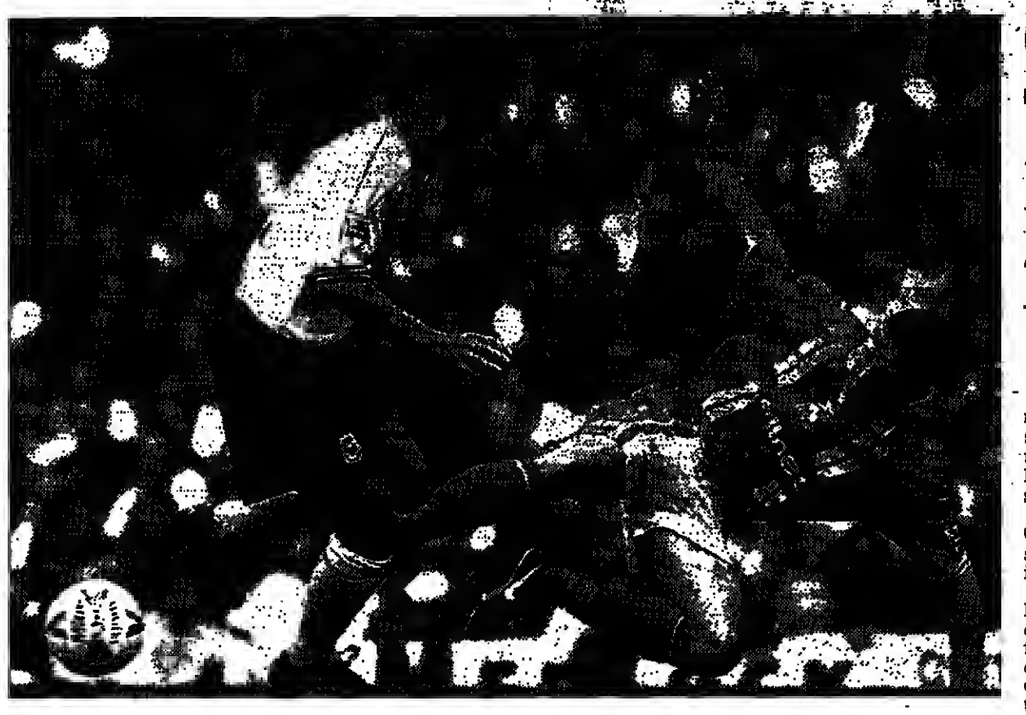
Inter was not the only big club that had trouble with a mediocre one Sunday. The Italian Cup holder, Lazio of Rome, widely considered a contender for the Serie A title, allowed Piacenza's Simone Inzaghi — the younger brother of the former scoring champion Filippo — to net his first league goal with three minutes left and settled for a 1-1 draw on the road.

And Juventus of Turin opened its quest for a third consecutive championship with a dominant first half. Although it played a poor second one, it did manage to escape Perugia with a 4-3 victory.

Putting a damper on the Juventus victory was an injury to Zinedine Zidane, France's World Cup hero, who limped off the field after a rough tackle in the 22d minute.

After Juventus took a 3-0 lead, Perugia fought back with two goals by the Japanese midfielder Hidetoshi Nakata, fitting on a weekend when 16 of the 27 goals were scored by foreigners.

In Sunday's other game, Bari edged Venezia, 1-0.



Dylan Martinez/Reuters

Spurs' Stephen Clemence, left, and Steve Vickers of Middlesbrough clashing Sunday. Middlesbrough won, 3-0.

ENGLAND The Colombian striker Hamilton Ricard scored two first-half goals Sunday to lead Middlesbrough to a 3-0 victory that ended Tottenham's winning streak at two games.

Ricard, a transfer from the Colombian team Cali Deportivo, scored in the 25th and 32d to give newly promoted Middlesbrough eight points in five games — the same total as Manchester United, Wimbledon and West Ham. Tottenham has six points.

It was Middlesbrough's second straight away victory as Vladimir Kinder got the final goal with three minutes to play. Ricard scored both goals from about 18 meters and each time showed strength and ball control, fighting off defenders to find space to shoot.

Aston Villa leads England's Premier League with 13 points, followed by Liverpool with 10 and Leeds and Derby with nine each.

GERMANY A goal by the South African international Delron Buckley three minutes from the end gave Bochum an upset 1-0 victory at Borussia Dortmund on Sunday.

The game was marred by an incident in the 17th minute when a full bottle of water hurled from a section of the stands filled with Bochum fans hit the Dortmund midfielder Thomas Haessler in the head. Haessler, who was preparing to take a corner kick when he was struck, suffered a cut but returned to the game seven minutes later.

A crowd of 67,000 fans saw the match between the two rival clubs from the same area. Buckley's goal sent Dortmund, Champions Cup winner two seasons ago, to its second defeat in four games.

NETHERLANDS Ajax Amsterdam and FC Utrecht both dropped their first points of the season Sunday, drawing, 2-2, in a top-of-the-table match.

The major beneficiary was Feyenoord Rotterdam, which now leads the Dutch premiership outright with 12 points from four games, two ahead of Utrecht, Ajax and Vitesse Arnhem.

Jari Litmaneo put Ajax ahead after just six minutes, but then the American defender John O'Brien, on loan from Ajax, equalized for his current employer on the stroke of halftime.

The South African Benni McCarthy looked to have won the game for Ajax with a stylish goal, but Utrecht came back hard in the closing stages.

Tom van Mol was adjodged to have handled the ball in forcing it into the Ajax net, but then the striker Michael Mols scored a legitimate equalizer.

In the dying minutes an Ajax defender, Mario Melchiot, cleared off the goal line to save a point for the Dutch champion, which starts its Champions League campaign at Croatia Zagreb on Wednesday.

In Sunday afternoon's other game, Jan Vennegoor of Hesselink's goal gave FC Twente a 1-0 triumph over RKC Waalwijk.

Grand Prix Title Race Heats Up

Schumacher Catches Hakkinen With His Victory at Monza

The Associated Press

MONZA, Italy — Michael Schumacher fought back from a disastrous start on Sunday, led a 1-2 Ferrari triumph in the Italian Grand Prix and tied Mika Hakkinen atop the world drivers' standings for the season.

The sixth season victory gave the German driver a total of 80 points, the same as Hakkinen, who finished fourth in the 14th Grand Prix event.

Schumacher led a British teammate, Eddie Irvine, by 37.9 seconds after 53 dramatic laps that initially looked a flop for the home cars and then ended in a dream result. Michael's younger brother, Ralf, drove his Jordan-Mugen Honda to third place, with a gap of 41.1 seconds.

Hakkinen, who spun off while dueling with his Ferrari rival for first place, still completed the race in a McLaren-Mercedes, collecting three points. He trailed the winner by 55.6 seconds.

Jean Alesi, in a Sauber-Petronas, and Damon Hill, in a Jordan-Mugen Honda, finished in fifth and sixth place respectively. Hill, winner of the previous Grand Prix in Belgium in which both Schumacher and Hakkinen did not finish, was the first of the lapped drivers.

Thousands of fans, waving red-and-yellow Ferrari flags, flocked onto the track as Schumacher completed a triumphant parade lap after winning the race in 1 hour 17 minutes 9.672 seconds.

Hakkinen, who had entered the Italian Grand Prix with a seven-point lead, took advantage of a slow start by Schumacher from the pole position to lead the initial laps.

The bad start of the German driver, which dropped Schumacher to fourth place, silenced a crowd of nearly 100,000 Ferrari supporters.

The fans regained their hope and enthusiasm in the 17th lap when McLaren's David Coulthard, who had driven past Hakkinen in the ninth lap, blew the engine of his car. Schumacher, meanwhile, charged from third to first, overtaking Hakkinen with a daring attack just before the Lesmo corner.

"Yes, I made a terrible start," Schumacher said. "At one moment I thought I could not save my race and reach the leading McLarens. I'm overjoyed for winning at Monza."

It was Schumacher's second victory at the Ferrari home track in three years.

As the Schumacher brothers celebrated their first podium ever together, Michael embraced Ralf, who prevented Hakkinen from keeping the championship lead by beating the Finnish driver for third place.

Sunday's victory improved Schumacher's chances to win his third drivers' title. Hakkinen and Schumacher are the only drivers with a chance of winning the title, with two races remaining.

For Sampras and Hingis, the Going Gets Tougher

By Christopher Clarey
International Herald Tribune

NEW YORK — One came up lame; one came up short, and now future victories will come harder for Pete Sampras and Martina Hingis.

Their richly rewarded sport is in the midst of a democratization kick: eight different players won the eight Grand Slam singles titles this year. And in a game where nebulous items like aura and confidence can prove as useful as running forehands and big serves, Sampras and Hingis grow more vulnerable by the match.

You could see it in Lindsay Davenport's eyes and swing on Saturday, as she jerked Hingis around the baseline with her flat groundstrokes in the women's final of the United States Open: a final she would win 6-3, 7-5. You could see it in Patrick Rafter's body language and cocksure first volleys, even before Sampras pulled a thigh muscle in the third set of Rafter's five-set victory in the men's semifinals that set up an all-Australian final with Mark Philippoussis.

Hingis and Sampras are still the top-ranked players in their sport, but they are clinging to their edge and will have to improve, just as their rivals have improved, before they resume dominating the opposition with any regularity.

Hingis won three of the four Grand Slam events last year, when she had a vice-grip on power in women's tennis, but her only major title this year came at the Australian Open in January.

Hingis lost in the semifinals of the French Open to Monica Seles; in the semifinals of Wimbledon to Jana Novotna and in the final here to Davenport. Her last title was the Italian Open in May, and when Davenport, who is 6 feet, 2 inches tall (1.89 meters) reached down, down, down to shake her hand at the net, Hingis, who is 5 feet, 7 inches tall, suddenly looked like an underdog.

"I don't think she's as aggressive as she was last year," Davenport said.

"I think last year, she used to maybe step into a few more balls. It's hard to compare, but I felt like I had a lot of time today to set up and go for my shots.

"But she's always tough, it's amazing. For her, if she isn't playing great, she still gets to the final."

While Hingis won her first Grand Slam title at age 16, Davenport had to wait until she was 22 to reach her first final, but on her mother's birthday, she made the most of that opportunity, dictating play during the baseline exchanges and serving powerfully. Though she faltered leading, 4-2, in the final set, she regained her composure and rhythm down the stretch.

See TENNIS, Page 20

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